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## Mubarak Accuses Libyans

### Softens Charges Against Iran in Mining of Sea

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak accused Libya on Monday of planting mines in the Red Sea, and he expressed hope that a search for the mines would prove Iran was not involved.

Mr. Mubarak's comments, the first in which he directly accused Libya and softened allegations against Iran, came as ships from the United States, Britain and France steamed toward the Suez Canal to search for the mines in the Red Sea.

Lloyd's Intelligence of London reported that a Soviet cargo ship, the 633-ton Bastion, ran into a mine in the southern Red Sea near North Yemen Aug. 6. It was the second Soviet ship to hit a mine since the first explosion July 23. The report said the extent of damage to the Bastion was not known.

In Washington, the State Department announced it would send three more helicopters to Saudi Arabia to search for mines in the channels into the main Saudi ports of the Red Sea.

In Beirut, an unidentified caller to the office of Agence France-Press again claimed responsibility for the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad guerrilla group, saying its frogmen planted 192 mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez.

Mr. Mubarak dismissed the claims by the Islamic Jihad.

"They can say whatever they want to say and we have to believe what we are convinced of," he said. "I think the Libyans have done such a thing, but until now we are waiting to find one of the mines to confirm our suspicions."

"Concerning Iran, I hope that we find nothing against Iran. I hope the Iranians did not involve themselves in such a bad act or aggressive act against navigation in the Red Sea."

A British Embassy spokesman said four Royal Navy minesweepers would arrive Tuesday at Port Said, at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, to join a south-bound convoy sailing to Port Suez at the entrance to the Red Sea.

The USS Sigsbee, carrying four Sikorsky RH-53D minesweeping helicopters, was expected to arrive at Port Said some time Wednesday followed by two French minesweepers and a support ship Thursday, diplomatic sources said.

[The Polish press agency, PAP, said Sunday night that a Polish cargo ship that struck a mine at the entrance to the Red Sea had resumed its voyage toward the Suez Canal. The Associated Press reported.]

**UN Urged to Intervene**  
A Kuwaiti newspaper warned Monday against foreign intervention in the Red Sea under the pretext of sweeping mines from the waterway and called on the United Nations Security Council to step in instead. The Associated Press reported from Kuwait.

Al-Rai Al-Aam said the group that formed the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon was the same one sending units to the area to protect navigation.

The paper called on the UN Security Council to discuss the issue and urged UN supervision of navigation in the area, saying, "The Soviet Union will not remain idle while NATO vessels crowd the sea."



The Los Angeles scoreboard bidding Olympic spectators farewell. Summary of the final day on Page 15.

## Games' Future Clouded As 1984 Olympics Close

By Kenneth Reich  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the 1984 Summer Games now over, Olympic officials will be turning their attention to the boycotts that have marred the last three Games. Their deliberations in the coming months will be serious, and many observers are asking whether the world Olympic movement has reached a turning point.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, will go to Moscow on Sept. 3 for a meeting to which more than 60 countries have been invited. The conference is intended to explore further financial assistance for Third World teams, but the No. 1 topic, Mr. Samaranch said, will be Soviet participation — or nonparticipation — in the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul. The Soviet Union does not recognize the South Korean government.

On Sept. 29, Mr. Samaranch and other senior IOC officials are scheduled to be in the South Korean capital for the dedication of the new Olympic stadium. This ceremony, the IOC leaders have said, will signify their determination to hold the 1988 Games there, "Russians or no Russians."

Finally, on Dec. 1 and 2, the first emergency session of the IOC's general membership in its 90-year history will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland. Officials from the primary international sport federations and national Olympic committees will seek ways to prevent future boycotts. Specifically, they will discuss whether the IOC should adopt sanctions against future boycotting countries.

So while there may be immediate drama, many IOC insiders believe the more likely prospect is continued uncertainty over what to do about disruptive politics and IOC paralysis.

According to this view, the IOC may not be able to deal with the problem until 1986, when it can select countries for the 1992 Games that neither East nor West will be likely to boycott.

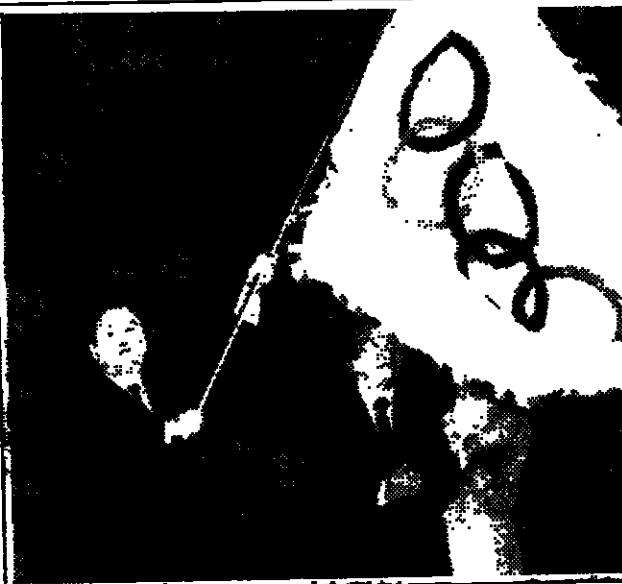
Amsterdam: Barcelona, Paris, and Brisbane, Australia, are the prime candidates for the Summer Games, while Lillehammer, Norway; Berchtesgaden, West Germany; Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy; Falun and Are, Sweden, and Sofia are the leading contenders for the Winter Games.

Mr. Samaranch has urged prudence, he was saying as early as 1981 that he privately favored Nagoya, Japan, rather than Seoul, for the 1988 Games.

Will the Russians agree to go to Seoul? Horst Dasser, head of the Adidas Corp., one of the best-informed insiders in the Olympic movement and a frequent adviser to Mr. Samaranch, said that a big push is under way to get the Soviet Union to commit itself early.

No one is more interested in this, he said, than the East Europeans, who were disappointed and privately infuriated by the Soviet decision to boycott Los Angeles — a decision that such Olympic powers as East Germany, Poland, and Bulgaria, as well as Czechoslovakia and Hungary, felt compelled to go along with.

Mr. Dasser said he told Vitaly Smirnov, a Soviet IOC member, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



The mayor of Seoul, Bo Hyun Yum, waving the Olympic flag as the 1984 Summer Games come to a close. The South Korean capital will put on the Summer Olympics in 1988.

## Town Reported Burned By Sri Lankan Troops

The Associated Press

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — Army troops set fire to the Tamil-dominated town of Mannar in retaliation for a guerrilla ambush of a military convoy, official sources said Monday.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said more than 3,000 families lost their homes in the army action Sunday. "Only four to five buildings have been left standing in Mannar," a source said.

Lalith Athulathududai, the minister of national security, confirmed that houses had been set afire in Mannar and said an inquiry was under way to determine who was responsible.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Mannar, the Rev. Thomas Sundaram, said soldiers had rampaged through the town in retaliation for a rebel attack. The town is 50 miles (81 kilometers) south of Jaffna on the Gulf of Mannar. Jaffna is the main city in Tamil-dominated northern province.

"A police investigation is on to find out whether a mob that set fire to houses in Mannar comprised members of the Sri Lanka Army," Mr. Athulathududai said at a news conference in Colombo. "If the army was involved, they would be dealt with severely under military law."

The minister said the government was awaiting details of the devastation, but that the attackers "had arrived in a government transport bus."

Government sources said that 8 to 10 soldiers were killed when a remote-controlled bomb exploded on a highway north of Mannar on Saturday. The government had said there were only six security force deaths.

Meanwhile, Tamil separatists attacked the Kays police station 10 miles from Jaffna early Monday. Officials said the assault was repulsed and five guerrillas had been killed.

Mr. Athulathududai also said that 15 Tamils were killed in a fight with security forces Saturday, shortly after an explosion destroyed a police station near Jaffna and killed at least 19 suspected Tamil separatists. Most of the victims were Christians, he said.

But the youths here said they quit because once they left the classroom for the on-the-job training. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Reagan Warns Party As Tax Fight Opens

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to "repudiate the Republican platform" if it flatly rules out a tax increase, according to Drew Lewis, former transportation secretary and a Reagan adviser.

Mr. Reagan declared Sunday that he would raise taxes only as "a last resort."

That statement was intended to end the confusion on the tax issue that has been troubling the Reagan campaign. It apparently did little, however, to clarify the issue for the Republican platform committee.

Mr. Lewis gave copies of the Reagan statement to key members of the committee as they met for the first time before the Republican convention next week in Dallas. Mr. Lewis later said that, if the platform language went beyond Mr. Reagan's statement, "the president would have to repudiate the platform."

However, neither the Reagan statement nor Mr. Lewis' comment stopped conservatives on the committee from trying to include a tax ban on higher taxes in the platform.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, one of the conservative leaders, said he did not see the Reagan statement as a signal. Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the platform committee chairman, said wording "categorically rejecting tax increases as a way of dealing with the deficit" had been added to the draft.

Mr. Lott also rejected the idea that the Reagan statement was a mandate. "We're obviously working with

the administration and we want a platform the president will feel comfortable with," he said. "But the language we adopt depends on what the delegates think. It represents not just the president, but rank-and-file Republicans."

Mr. Kemp predicted that his side would win the platform committee fight. But Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said, "Some of us are trying to protect the president, even if other people have an agenda of their own."

Presidential strategists say that a pledge barring a tax increase under any circumstances lacks credibility. And Mr. Reagan said as much Sunday in a statement that contained the text of a question-and-answer session between the president and an aide.

Asked whether he would absolutely rule out the possibility of a tax increase, Mr. Reagan said: "A president of the United States should never say never, but a tax increase has always been for me a last resort. I will first want to do everything I can to reduce the deficit by keeping our economy growing and reducing wasteful federal spending."

The written exchange also tried to bring Mr. Reagan's earlier declaration that he would not allow aides "to plan" for a tax increase into line with a statement the same day by Vice President George Bush.

Mr. Bush said Mr. Reagan would "keep his options open." That statement provoked his Democratic opponent, Walter F. Mondale, to comment that the president should debate Mr. Bush on the tax issue.

Mr. Reagan said he agreed with Mr. Bush's statement and maintained that it did not conflict with his own past statements because it "does not in any way lessen my strong opposition to increasing taxes."

The president made the same point more strongly in his second statement, released the same day, in which he said that the election offers a "sharp contrast" between him and Mr. Mondale on taxes.

"I have reduced the tax burden on the American people, and I want to reduce it even further," Mr. Reagan said. "I have no plan to raise taxes nor will I allow any plan for a tax increase. My opponent has spent his political life supporting more taxes and more spending. For him, raising taxes is a first resort. For me, it is a last resort."

The president's 19-day vacation, due to end Wednesday, has been marked by what his managers consider a period of drift, particularly on the tax issue.

The question-and-answer press release marked the first time the White House has used that technique. In addition to presenting a definitive line on the tax issue, it appeared to be aimed at rescuing Mr. Bush from the accusation that he damaged Mr. Reagan's campaign by leaving open options for a tax increase.

As Mr. Reagan pointed out, he too had left an option open in a July 24 news conference when he said that "the only time I would consider a tax increase in order to reduce the deficit would be if I felt we had reduced wasteful government spending to the absolute minimum."

## Abduction of Dikko Illuminates Split Between Nigeria's Moslems, Christians

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

KADUNA, Nigeria — This grimy industrial city in north-central Nigeria has become the center of intense controversy over the use and abuse of power.

The debate touches on strains between Islam and Christianity along the seam between Arab and black Africa. It also concerns the attempt in London last month to spirit back to Nigeria Umaru Dikko, an important figure in the civilian government that was overthrown by the military on Dec. 31.

For years, Nigerians have spoken quietly of something they call the Kaduna mafia. It is not, a prominent lawyer said, a crime syndicate in the American or Italian sense but rather a network of powerful alliances reaching into the army, civil service and business world.

Members are drawn from the aristocracy of northern Nigeria, of traditional rulers and other influential men. The lawyer, like other Nigerians and Westerners assessing northern hegemony, requested anonymity.

The network began to take shape in the late 1950s, a political scientist said. Ahmadu Bello, the *sardauna* (a title of nobility that translates as "war leader") of Sokoto, became concerned about the shift of power from the Islamic north, where the Hausa-Fulani ethnic group is predominant, to the mostly Christian southwest and southeast, inhabited largely by Yorubas and Igbos respectively.

While most Nigerian Moslems then attended traditional Koranic schools, the Christians were receptive to Western-style education, which gave them an edge in business, the modern military and the civil service. Determined to counter this trend, the sardauna and other northern leaders selected the brightest sons of the big aristocratic families and sent them to the best schools in England and elsewhere.

Among the beneficiaries of changing attitudes toward education were Shehu Shagari, who later became president, and his close associate, Mr. Dikko. When Mr. Shagari attended secondary school in Kaduna, he was the first person from his ancestral village to get a secular education. Mr. Dikko, who was born in Kaduna, attended the University of London and was graduated in 1965.

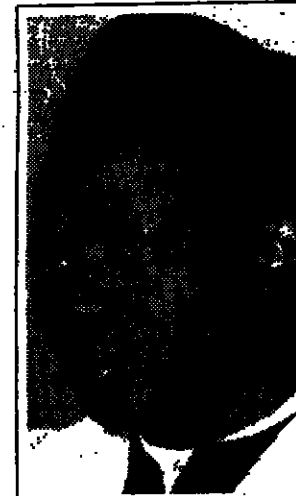
In the following years, northern Moslems began moving into important posts. This accelerated after the 1967-1970 civil war when the Ibos, who lost their bid to set up a separate state, were temporarily ostracized. When the army relinquished power to civilians in 1979, the National Party of Nigeria, building on its northern Moslem, Hausa-Fulani constituency, triumphed in the federal elections. Mr. Shagari became president; Mr. Dikko became a key minister.

"Dikko understood the system and knew how to manipulate it," said a Nigerian newspaper editor who is a Christian. "You have to give him that. He loved doing it and he made himself very rich in the process."

"But no one was ever able to actually pin anything on him," he added. "If I had had evidence proving him guilty of corruption, don't you think I would have published it?"

After last year's election, which preceded the coup led by Major General Mohammed Buhari by only four months, important factions in Kaduna became dissatisfied with Mr. Shagari and Mr. Dikko, according to Christian and Moslem former officials in the Shagari government.

Some Nigerians say the dissatisfaction stemmed, primarily, from the aura of corruption and flamboyant living associated with many members of the Shagari government, notably Mr. Dikko, and with persistent accusations that election results had been falsified. Others attribute the criticism to the erosion under civilian rule of the power of traditional authorities — sultans, emirs and chiefs.



Umaru Dikko

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He said police officers fired more plastic bullets to disperse the crowds, but no serious casualties were reported. During the hunt for Mr. Galvin, the police seized caches of Molotov cocktails, the spokesman said.

The man killed in Sunday's police assault was named by Sinn Fein as Sean Downs, 22. He was killed when a police officer fired one of the plastic bullets at a range of about 6 feet (1.8 meters). The bullets were designed to be fired from more than 30 feet when aimed at human targets.

[The plastic bullets have killed 15 persons in Northern Ireland since they were introduced in the 1970s, and their use by the British forces has been heavily criticized. Reuters reported. Several other people have been blinded or have suffered other permanent injury after being hit.

[The use of the bullets has been condemned by the Catholic Church, human rights organizations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Britain's 'Lost Generation' of Unemployed Youth Decline of Old Industrial Regions Is Threatening to Cut Nation in Two

By Michael Gerler  
Washington Post Service

BIRMINGHAM, England — Charles is almost 21. He left school at 16, as many young Britishers do, and has never worked except for "the odd job here or there" that lasts a few days and leaves no records.

Three months after leaving school, he was eligible to go "on the dole," to begin receiving the rough, \$28 a week the government pays unemployed youngsters. He has never stopped being on the dole and has doubts about whether he ever will.

Charles is one of 3.1 million Britons, almost 13 percent of the work force, without a job.

Perhaps more important, he is among the almost 40 percent of those unemployed who are under 25 and who a number of British politicians, civil servants, religious leaders and psychologists fear are becoming a "lost generation," caught up in what may be a level of unemployment far higher and more permanent than this nation ever expected and with which no one seems to know how to deal.

Although youth unemployment is a serious problem throughout Europe and in the United States, the British levels are among the highest and are accompanied by what may be a disturbing and uncharted societal change for this country of 56 million people.

That is the emergence of what the Anglican bishop of Liverpool, the Reverend David Sheppard, calls "two Britains," the "comfortable Britain" and the "other Britain," in which unemployment and poverty are the realities.

Increasingly, it is seen here as a division between the declining industrial north, the cradle of the Industrial Revolution, and the increasingly prosperous south.

This prospect of "two Britains," north and south, rich and poor, is one that could "replace the class system" as the most important of the invisible demarcations of British society in the future, says Peter Pagnamenta, the author and producer of a BBC television series on Britain at work called "All Our Working Lives."

Mixed into this, says Raymond Cochrane, head of the psychology department at Birmingham University, is the likelihood that "a generation has been lost."

"There is a very strong probability that youngsters who left school in the last five years without a job will never have a job," Mr. Cochrane said. "And if they start re-cruiting again, employers will not take the ones who have been out of work for a few years."

Conversely, he said, "after prolonged unemployment, the young people don't want to work. They adjust to unemployment."

Also, his field studies show, unemployed youth come from homes where the fathers are now unemployed, increasing the prospect of a sort of underclass of youth where traditional work values become undermined. In 1980, about 4 percent of the fathers of youngsters interviewed were out of work, but by 1982, he said, the number had grown to 15 percent.

The question, Mr. Cochrane said, is what the impact on this generation will be. Unemployment brings out racial prejudices, he said, and creates apathy.

"The youngsters don't see any difference between the two main political parties because they both disclaim responsibility for what's happening and are always finding someone else to blame," he said.

At a U.S.-style shopping center here, Charles and his "mates" cruise the mall, as do clusters of unemployed young blacks, Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians. They are "hanging out," not looking for work.

The Pakistani and Indian youngsters say they have some hope of finding work because their ethnic communities have some small businesses and try to look after them. But by and large, the stories are the same: no hope of finding a "good" job, less chance of employment as the period of unemployment lengthens.

Many say they tried the government's Youth Training Scheme, a nationwide effort meant to provide a year's training at \$32 a week to about 400,000 youths recently out of school.

But the youths here said they quit because once they left the classroom for the on-the-job training.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Martin Galvin, right, an American IRA supporter, before police moved in Sunday in Belfast in an attempt to capture him. Beside him is Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein.

## Ulster Police Searching For American Fugitive

The Associated Press

BELFAST — The police were searching the Roman Catholic section of Belfast on Monday for Martin Galvin, an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army, who escaped during a police assault Sunday on the headquarters of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front.

One man was killed and 20 persons were wounded when officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary stormed the headquarters during a rally, swinging truncheons and firing plastic bullets.

Sources with Sinn Fein said Mr. Galvin, publicity director of Sinn Fein, a U.S. group that supports the outlawed IRA, was probably given refuge in the Catholic sector after fleeing during the melee. Mr. Galvin, a New York lawyer, had been prohibited by Britain from entering Northern Ireland.

Sunday's assault by the predominantly Protestant police force touched off a wave of gasoline-bomb attacks on police patrols by Catholic youngsters. A spokesman said the police were assaulted as

rioters hijacked cars and set them afire to form barricades.

He said police officers fired more plastic bullets to disperse the crowds, but no serious casualties were reported. During the hunt for Mr. Galvin, the police seized caches of Molotov cocktails, the spokesman said.

The man killed in Sunday's police assault was named by Sinn Fein as Sean Downs, 22. He was killed when a police officer fired one of the plastic bullets at a range of about 6 feet (1.8 meters). The bullets were designed to be fired from more than 30 feet when aimed at human targets.

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[The use of the bullets has been condemned by the Catholic Church, human rights organizations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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## Habré Said to Tighten Grip on South of Chad

By Abakar Assidikh  
Reuters

NDJAMENA, Chad — A year after French troops came to Chad to check a Libyan-backed rebel offensive in the North, President Hissène Habré is taking advantage of a lull in the war to tighten his grip on the South, according to diplomatic analysis.

## Ulster Hunts For American

(Continued from Page 1)

sons and politicians in the Irish republic.

The police moved in when Mr. Galvin appeared at the rally marking the 13th anniversary of the British imposition of imprisonment without trial, or internment. Nor did the Irish Northern Aid Committee, supports the IRA's campaign to end British rule in the province and unite with the Irish republic.

Several thousand Catholics, including a 130-member delegation from the aid committee giving clenched-fist salutes, attended Sunday's rally. Mr. Galvin was introduced by Sinn Féin's president, Gerry Adams.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said in a statement that the officers had moved in after they were attacked by "stone-throwing rioters." But reporters at the scene said they had witnessed no such attacks.

Northern Ireland's Catholic politicians and the government of the Irish republic condemned the police assault. Peter Barry, the republic's foreign minister, urged that "appropriate action be taken" against the police.

But the Northern Ireland Office, the government department that administers the province, blamed Sinn Féin for the violence.

The presence of Martin Galvin in Belfast today was a deliberate attempt to flout the law," it said in a statement.

■ **March by Catholics**

Mr. Adams said at a press conference that Catholics would march through Belfast on Monday night to protest police "brutality" and British government direction of that brutality. United Press International reported in Belfast. He said the marchers would carry black flags to mark the death of Mr. Downs.

The former French colony was split into a rebel-held North and a government-controlled South after last year's rebel drive.

Mr. Habré, who is confident that France will not pull its 3,000 troops out of Chad while the rebels and their Libyan allies remain in the North, is using the military stalemate to restore administrative and economic machinery in the South, which has been hostile to the Northern-born president.

In setting up the National Union for Independence and Revolution Party, which is more representative than the now-dissolved Northern-dominated Chadian National Liberation Front, the analysts said Mr. Habré would raise his standing in the South and reinforce his claim to be the leader of all Chad.

Reconciliation talks aimed at ending the 18-year civil war are due to be held in Brazzaville, Congo, but are unlikely to take place as long as Mr. Habré insists he is the country's national leader and not the head of one of its warring factions, the analysts said.

In Paris, French officials said they wanted a negotiated settlement but would keep troops in Chad until Libyan units left. Tripoli denies having troops in Chad.

The French minister of defense, Charles Hernu, said last week that the military operation was aimed at preventing the rebels from capturing the capital, ending the fighting and creating conditions for a peaceful settlement.

France has lost 11 servicemen in the Chad operation, according to official French accounts.

Mr. Hernu tried to allay fears of French troops becoming trapped in a long conflict when he said: "It must be known that the French Army is not bogged down. We are containing an army of invaders."

The last French newspaper opinion poll on the issue, published in April, said 58 percent of those questioned wanted French troops out of Chad while 21 percent felt they should remain.

## 2 Twin Couples Become Parents — Identically

Reuters

CHESTERFIELD, England — Identical twin sisters who married identical twin brothers have given birth to babies within hours of each other.

The babies, a boy and a girl, were born Saturday night in the same hospital.

Their parents, 26-year-old Pauline and Pat and 27-year-old Peter and John Collister, are believed to be Britain's only identical-twin couples.



**CRASH IN GERMANY** — Three people were killed and 57 injured when six coaches of a West German express train overturned Sunday in Heilbronn, about 35 kilometers north of Stuttgart. The train was going from Lindau, on Lake Constance, to Hamburg.

## Town Reported Burned By Sri Lankan Troops 'On the Dole'

(Continued from Page 1)

times at the police station were reported to have been imprisoned inside.

The explosion at the police station occurred at Chunnakam, 9 miles (15 kilometers) from Jaffna. Mr. Athulathmudali said that Tamil separatists had planned to blow up the police station after the withdrawal of security personnel, but that they "mistakenly" detonated the explosive device and killed themselves.

He added that guerrillas had set up road blocks around Chunnakam to prevent army troops from getting to the scene of the explosion. The soldiers opened fire at one place, killing 15 rebels, he said.

[Mr. Athulathmudali denied press reports that a South African DC-8 bringing arms and ammunition via Barcelona landed in Colombo Sunday. "There was no such plane bringing arms," he said, according to Reuters.]

The government said 57 persons had died since the government began cracking down on Tamil separatists Aug. 4. Unofficial sources said at least 100 have been killed.

■ **Climate of Fear in Jaffna**

In Jaffna, a Reuters correspondent reported Monday that the city of 120,000 people had been gripped by fear and uncertainty since violence erupted 11 days earlier. He quoted residents as accusing the mostly Sinhalese Army of firing without provocation, a charge the government denies.

Some people on Monday ventured to the streets, which were

deserted Sunday, the correspondent said.

Meanwhile, in Madras, India, about 1,000 students stoned the U.S. Consulate on Monday during a march to protest the Sri Lankan campaign against Tamil separatists, Reuters reported. A consulate spokesman said a window was broken in the barrage of rocks, which lasted about 15 minutes.

The students, mostly youths, chanted slogans accusing the United States of backing the Sri Lankan government in what they said was a campaign to crush Tamils. Madras is the capital of India's Tamil Nadu state, where there are about 50 million Tamils with close religious and cultural ties to Tamils in Sri Lanka.

In Bern, the Swiss capital, the Justice Ministry said Monday that two Swiss officials were on a fact-finding mission in Sri Lanka to report on the situation of the Tamils. Their report will form the basis of a decision by the Swiss government on whether Tamils, whose requests for political asylum in Switzerland have been rejected, can be repatriated without facing danger, he said.

Earlier this year, Amnesty International, the human rights organization, appealed to the Swiss government to stop repatriation of Tamils with opposition links. It said in a letter that Tamils were being "wantonly arrested, tortured and killed" by Sri Lankan authorities.

According to government figures, 1,300 Tamils have applied for asylum in Switzerland.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing phase, the business owners simply used them as "cheap labor" for "sweeping floors."

The youths said the difference between their pay and what they could receive from the dole was not worth it.

Although many thousands do stick with the Youth Training Scheme, and it is estimated that about half of them eventually find jobs, a select committee of the House of Lords last week backed up the charge that the training was simply not good enough.

Con Harty is a civil servant who is the principal career officer in Knowsley, a borough of 180,000 people in which 27 percent of the adult work force is jobless and 68 percent of those under 18 are either out of work or in a temporary training program.

Mr. Harty described the predicament of the borough's youth as "horrendous." Only 10 percent get jobs after leaving school at 16 or 17 and only a few go on to college. Of those who enter government training programs, only about half will get jobs when they come out at age 17 or 18.

"There is a growing body of people who believe that if you solve your own problems, all will be all right," he said. "Well, Knowsley isn't capable of solving its own problems. The wealth isn't there."

"What is there is a growing feeling that long-term unemployment is the fact of life, that 3 million is the norm, not the high. That is not even disputed anymore. There is no confidence that technology will create more jobs. There is real fear that it will create real divisions in our society."

## Police in U.K. Battle Miners To Defend Nonstrikers

United Press International

LONDON — Police battled Monday with picketing miners who turned out in the thousands to block colleagues from returning to work as Britain's coal strike entered its 23d week.

About 50 miners were arrested and two policemen were injured in clashes involving about 5,000 miners in the counties of Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire.

A London radio station said the miners "went on the rampage, smashing windows, uprooting fences and stoning police."

Britain's miners walked out in mid-March to protest the plans of the state-run National Coal Board to close 20 unprofitable pits with a loss of about 20,000 jobs.

The dispute split the union, and about 60,000 of the country's 174,000 miners have continued working at 40 of 174 mines.

The coal board said the highest number of miners reported for work Monday in the Scottish coalfields since the strike began. It said 89 miners faced angry picket lines to report to work. The National Union of Mineworkers put the number at 71.

"The board has exaggerated the figures, as usual," said the union's vice president, Mick McGahey.

Asked if he was worried about what many newspapers said was a slow return to work by strikers, Mr. McGahey said: "It concerns me, of course, but don't forget that an overwhelming 90 percent of the manpower remain solidly behind the strike."

British industrial output fell 3 percent in the second quarter of the year, according to the central statistical office. Officials estimate that the mine strike cost the country 3.5 percent of its industrial output in July similar to the previous month's figure.

"The strike has cost us considerable money," a coal board spokeswoman said. "We had to flood a Derbyshire mine where a fire broke out and have lost 3 million pounds [about \$4 million] worth of equipment. That is a direct result of this strike."

She said a further £20 million was spent in seven other mines that had to be flooded. Fires can easily break out in mines that have not been maintained, she said.

## Games Produced 'U.S. Jingoism,' Pravda Concludes

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet press on Monday described the Los Angeles Olympics as "smog and politics" that produced more American jingoism than outstanding athletic achievements.

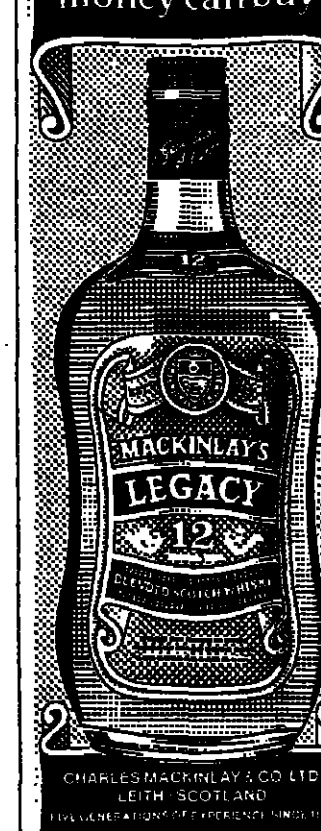
Pravda, the Communist Party paper, said that "crusading nationalism" fostered by the United States had replaced the Olympic ideal of international friendship.

Led by the Soviet Union, 14 Communist countries boycotted the Los Angeles Games on the ground that the safety of their athletes could not be guaranteed. Soviet television and radio provided only sparse coverage of the Olympics, and no films of the events were shown on television.

Pravda said that air pollution in Los Angeles had added physical stress to the psychological pressure felt by non-U.S. athletes. It mentioned the collapse of Steve Ovett, the British world record-holder in the 1,500 meters, as an example of the effects of smog.

Tass said the atmosphere at Los Angeles was so jingoistic that it seemed more like a prolonged 4th of July celebration than an international competition. "The boom of commercial activity was the only thing that was up to the intensity of the deliberately stirred-up chauvinistic passions," Tass concluded.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pakistan Accuses Afghans in Attack

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Three Afghan aircraft bombed a Pakistani village on Monday, killing one man and wounding five women, a Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The Foreign Ministry protested to the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Afghan aircraft entered the Kurram area of Pakistan, close to the Afghan border, 185 miles (300 kilometers) south-west of Islamabad. "The aircraft penetrated 12 miles into the Pakistani territory," the spokesman said, dropping bombs and firing rockets at Kum Alizai.

The incident took place only days before Pakistan and the United Nations are scheduled to resume talks in Geneva on solving the Afghan problem. The talks have remained deadlocked since June 1983. The Afghan charge d'affaires was informed that such incidents "on the eve of indirect talks later this month between Pakistan and Afghanistan, under UN auspices at Geneva, could not but vitiate the atmosphere."

### Estonian Minister Defects in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — The deputy minister of justice of the Soviet republic of Estonia has defected to the West and is seeking political asylum in Sweden, Swedish officials said Monday. The deputy minister is believed to be the highest-ranking Estonian to defect.

Meanwhile, five East Europeans crossed into West Germany. West German police said Monday. They included a Soviet citizen who fled from Czechoslovakia, the first time a Soviet citizen escaped through Czechoslovakia in 11 years, police said.

Six Albanians are reported to have fled abroad by swimming — three to Greece, one of whom was lost at sea, and three to Yugoslavia. In Athens, two sisters said they swam all night from Albania's Adriatic coast to the Greek island of Corfu on Aug. 2 and lost their brother on the way. In Belgrade, the magazine Duga said three men swam for five hours from Lake Ohrid's Albanian shore to Yugoslavia on July 17. (UPI, Reuters)

### Poland Frees Last Jailed KOR Leader

WARSAW (AP) — Henryk Wujec, a leader of the disbanded workers' group, the Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR, and a Solidarity union adviser, was freed from prison Monday under the Communist government's general amnesty, a family member said.

His release means authorities have freed all four KOR leaders and seven key Solidarity leaders whose detention after the imposition of martial law drew the attention of church and human rights groups in the West.

Mr. Wujec, a 43-year-old physicist, was imprisoned Dec. 13, 1981. He was released from Rakowiec Prison in Warsaw on Monday morning and driven by security officials to his home in the capital, according to a relative at the home.

### Cabinet Meeting Called Off in Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — The government Monday called off a meeting of the cabinet that was to have dealt with political changes and Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

"The cabinet secretary, Cheifek Mneimeh, has announced the cancellation of Tuesday's extraordinary Cabinet meeting," Beirut radio said. No official reason was given. The discussion of political changes outlined by two Lebanese peace conferences in Switzerland last past year is considered vital if Beirut's July 4 cease-fire is to be translated into lasting peace.

A political source said Walid Jumblatt, minister of tourism and public works and leader of the Druze Muslim militia, "said he was sick and could not come." Beirut's Anwar newspaper speculated that the departure Sunday of a key Christian cabinet member, Camille Chamoun, for a vacation in Scotland "would delay the opening."

### 2 PLO Rivals of Arafat Now at Odds

DAMASCUS (AP) — The two Palestinian leaders who last year led a rebellion in the Palestine Liberation Organization against Yasser Arafat are now at odds, and one of them claimed Monday that the other has been dismissed.

In an interview in Damascus, Seyed Musa, known as Abu Musa, said his onetime partner, Nimr Saleh, "has been stripped of all his duties," explaining that "he was unable to understand the real objectives of our uprising."

Mr. Saleh was the political leader of the dissidents, while Abu Musa was the military commander of the dissident guerrillas. The two directed the battles in northern Lebanon last fall that led to the evacuation of Mr. Arafat and thousands of his fighters from Lebanon.

### Repay Debt Slower, Brazilian Urges

BRASILIA (UPI) — Trancido Neves, the presidential nominee of Brazil's largest opposition party, is urging that Brazil cut back on payments of its \$95-billion foreign debt, the world's largest.

Mr. Neves, the governor of Minas Gerais state, pledged to bring debt payments to the nation's international creditors "in line with Brazil's ability to pay" after winning the nomination of the Brazilian Democratic Movement party in a vote Sunday. Brazil has debt amortization and interest bills of about \$20 billion this year compared with \$25 billion in projected export earnings.

Mr. Neves is running against Paulo Salim Maluf of the pro-government Democratic Social Party in indirect elections scheduled for January to replace General João Batista Figueiredo as president.

### South Korea Grants Amnesty to 1,700

SEOUL (Reuters) — More than 1,700 political prisoners and convicts were included in an amnesty announced Monday by South Korea.

More than 700 political dissidents, already out of prison, will have their full civil rights restored, a government spokesman said. He said 1,016 convicts would be freed under the amnesty, ordered by President Chun Doo Hwan to mark the 39th anniversary of independence from Japanese rule.

Western diplomats saw the amnesty as an effort by South Korea to improve its image before several international events here, including the 1988 Olympic Games.

### For the Record

Classes were suspended at a school in a black township near Johannesburg after unrest in which students burned the principal's car and attacked his home, police said Monday.

South Africa will not allow recent allegations about its oil supplies made in the British newspaper The Observer to be published in South Africa, the government said Monday. The Observer claimed on Aug. 4 that Shell International Petroleum Co. had received secret bonus payments of nearly \$200 million for supplying oil to South Africa in defiance of international boycotts. Shell has denied the story.

Turkish prosecutors asked for jail terms Monday ranging from 2 years to 10 years for 30 Jehovah's Witnesses accused of engaging in religious activities in violation of Turkey's secular laws.

An Italian magistrate indicted 180 people Monday for five years of terrorist activities by the leftist Red Brigades in Rome, ending a two-year investigation of attacks in 1978-82. No date for trial was set.

Egypt's first ambassador to the Soviet Union in three years, Salah Basyouni, will begin work in Moscow Aug. 30, and the Soviet ambassador-designate to Egypt, Alexander Belonogov will begin work in Cairo in early September, the Foreign Ministry in Cairo said Monday. (Reuters)

An Iranian accusation of hijacking an Iranian plane to Rome last week was sentenced to seven and one-half years in prison, and his companion was acquitted by a Rome criminal court Monday.

Morocco and Libya discussed the Western Sahara conflict near the Algerian border Monday but apparently failed to persuade Algeria to join them. King Hassan II of Morocco and Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi of Libya met in the Moroccan town of Oujda, but President Chadli Benjedid did not join them. (Reuters)



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A collision with a cable car killed the driver of this automobile on a hill in San Francisco.

## Driver Dies, 26 Hurt as He Hits Cable Car

**United Press International**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**—A motorist, apparently bent on suicide, sped down one of this city's steep hills and rammed head-on into a cable car filled with tourists. He was killed, and 26 on board the cable car were injured as it rolled backward out of control. Police and witnesses said the man accelerated down the hill, was on the wrong side of the street and made no attempt to stop. There were no skid marks. The force of the collision sent passengers sprawling onto the street or the floor of the cable car, which was propelled back down Hyde Street on Russian Hill for nearly two blocks before the gripman, or driver, who was also injured, could bring it to a halt.

The cable car had just picked up a full load of passengers, almost all tourists on a sunny Sunday afternoon outing, at Victoria Park, four blocks from Fisherman's Wharf. The San Francisco County Coroner's Office identified the driver of the automobile as in his mid-30s, but it was withholding his name until his relatives could be notified.

## Ferraro Won't Release Husband's Tax Returns

**By Rick Atkinson**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**SACRAMENTO, California**—While Geraldine A. Ferraro has promised to release her income tax returns of the last six years on Monday, she is withholding those of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, because of concern that his real estate business would be affected by the disclosure. The decision to withhold Mr. Zaccaro's tax forms, announced Sunday as the Democratic vice presidential nominee started her first solo campaign trip, is a reversal of the candidate's pledge last month to release both sets of returns. Ms. Ferraro said that she asked Mr. Zaccaro to release his tax forms, but added: "My husband feels, quite frankly, that his business interests would be affected." She also said: "His reaction was 'Gerry, I'm not going to tell you how to run the country, don't tell me how to run my business.'" Referring to her husband's firm stance on the subject, Ms. Ferraro added, "If you're married to an Italian man, you know what it's like."

Since her selection last month as Walter F. Mondale's running mate, the New York congresswoman has been beset with questions about her use of an exemption on congressional financial disclosure forms to avoid revealing her husband's assets. House rules require members to release a spouse's holdings unless they have no knowledge of, and derive no benefit from, the spouse's assets. Ms. Ferraro is a stockholder in and secretary-treasurer of her husband's company. In a statement July 24, Ms. Ferraro said she would release both sets of tax returns and that she and Mr. Zaccaro agreed "that any exemption from disclosure for him which might otherwise be available is outweighed by the nomination and its responsibilities." Ms. Ferraro's campaign strategists are hoping that she can defuse the controversy over her finances with the release of documents next week and the candidate's contention that her husband cannot be persuaded to make a full disclosure. The first offensive of Ms. Ferraro's campaign is intended to make an electoral battleground of the Pacific coast states, where Vice President George Bush campaigned last week. Ms. Ferraro's staff expects information on Ms. Ferraro's finances would be released than was required by law.

## Mondale Assails Reagan As Lax on Military Basics

**By Paul Taylor**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**NORTH OAKS, Minnesota**—Walter F. Mondale has accused the Reagan administration of buying "every big-ticket weapon in the candy store" but diminishing the nation's combat-readiness by spending too little on ammunition and basic supplies. "The question in this campaign is not whether we can afford to be strong," the Democratic presidential nominee said Sunday on radio. "We can, and we must. The question is... how to invest in a defense that is smart, lean and tough."

Mr. Mondale alluded to a recent report of the House Appropriations Committee that said the army does not have the personnel and materiel to sustain a major operation and that the navy could not sustain combat for more than a week. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has denounced the report as "wrong, outdated and politically motivated." But Mr. Mondale said, "In a grave conflict, our lack of reserve stocks could even force us to turn to nuclear weapons—a terrible catastrophe that strong, conventional forces are meant to prevent."

**Navy's Angry Message**  
**Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported from Washington:**  
 The chief of naval operations, stung by the report that the navy is not ready to fight, has dispatched an angry message to senior naval officers to deny the allegations. In a message to all admirals and commanding officers sent out last week, the chief, Admiral James D. Watkins, asserted that a "widely reported statement that the navy could not fight for more than one week is absolutely wrong." He did not say how long it could fight. He said the report was based on "outdated information and misinterpretation" and was "clearly wrong today."

## Early U.S. Plan for Satellite Weapon Seen Similar to Current Soviet Model

**By George C. Wilson**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON**—In deep secrecy, the United States 25 years ago this summer began work on, and then abandoned for something better, the type of anti-satellite weapon the Soviet Union has put in the sky. The old weapon, now that it is developed and in Soviet hands, is being held up by President Ronald Reagan as one reason for not signing a treaty with the Soviet Union to ban anti-satellite weapons. "The Soviets are way ahead of us in that field," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference on June 14. "They've been at this for about 10 years or more. And we are just in the field of beginning research."

But a recently declassified air force document shows that the United States started worrying about how to knock satellites down as soon as the Soviet Union put the first one in space in 1957. The United States burst ahead with one idea after another, but kept most of them on paper, while the Soviet Union stuck to a concept considered earlier by the air force until they had the hardware flying. The United States appears to be far ahead on tomorrow's technology, but the Soviet Union has an anti-satellite weapon ready today. "When the Soviet Union began orbiting five-ton spacecraft during 1960-61, it seemed to many in the air force that the nation faced a real danger in the form of Russian satellites used for reconnaissance, communications, early warning and possibly bombardment," says the recently declassified account, cleared for the public version of an official history, "The Air Force in Space, Fiscal Year 1961."

U.S. Air Force anti-satellite efforts today are concentrated on a more versatile satellite killer. The new idea is to send an F-15 fighter to a high altitude, where it would shoot a rocket-propelled weapon at a satellite in space. This satellite killer homes in on the heat of its target and destroys it through collision, not by setting off explosives. It has been flight-tested once and is scheduled to be flown again. Pentagon leaders consider it better than the Soviet Union's, but they complain that the air force is letting the program lag by refusing to divert money from such projects as fighter planes, bombers and missiles.

## Chile's Communists Survive Despite Pinochet

**By Edward Schumacher**  
**New York Times Service**  
**SANTIAGO**—During the 11 years he has ruled Chile, General Augusto Pinochet has devoted much of his considerable power to purging the country of Communists. But that has not stopped them from re-emerging in the last year as the focus of Chile's bitter political stalemate and the force behind much of the internal violence. General Pinochet came to power by overthrowing an elected Marxist president, Salvador Allende Gossens, in a 1973 coup. The military followed up by killing, jailing and exiling hundreds of its most militant Marxist opponents. The worst abuses have ended, but as late as two weeks ago, the government banished three top Communists to internal exile. The three, including Luis Godoy Gómez, a party deputy secretary-general, had been sent into exile several weeks ago but refused to accept asylum in other Latin capitals and returned home. Jaime Insunza, the party's leader in the country, went into hiding.

Picking up where the government left off, the Independent Democrat Union, made up of conservative intellectuals, is petitioning for a permanent constitutional ban on the Communists. The military ban is temporary and the 1980 constitution bars them after 1989 only by implication, declaring illegal all "totalitarian" parties that preach "class warfare." Meanwhile, an armed group wearing ski masks recently broke into a Communist printing house in broad daylight and destroyed the presses. Still, the Communists continue to gain strength in labor unions, the universities and the poor shantytowns that ring the capital and other cities, according to students and priests who work in the neighborhoods. "We are a reality," said Alejandro Toro, a Communist and former senator. "The more he attacks us, the more we grow."

This is in contrast to the time just before the coup, when the Communists were widely discredited for having seized farms and businesses and causing much of the social chaos that brought in the military. The 62-year-old organization, which may be the strongest Latin Communist Party outside Cuba, has stayed close to Moscow, where the party's exiled secretary-general, Luis Corvalan, lives. It backed the invasions of Czechoslovakia, the intervention in Afghanistan and the crackdown in Poland. Once considered peaceful and democratic, the party won 16 percent of the vote in 1973 as a partner in the Allende government. But in 1980, after the Pinochet purge, it called for "popular rebellion" and upheld violence as legitimate; many of its old leaders thereupon resigned. Militants say the change was partly made as a defense against being outflanked by national revolutionary groups. The Communists have gotten around their ban by forming a coalition called the Popular Democratic Movement, which also includes a branch of the old Socialist Party and the youthful Leftist Revolutionary Movement. The latter group, together with a

recently emerged underground organization, the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, claimed responsibility for many of the hundreds of bomb explosions that have destroyed power pylons and other installations in recent months. The Communists have disavowed responsibility for these acts. Last year, leftist revolutionaries assassinated the former mayor of Santiago. Some of them later forced their way into the Vatican Embassy and obtained asylum abroad. The Democratic Alliance, a centrist coalition that is the largest political grouping, has been bitterly divided over whether to include the Communists, because of their policy on violence. General Pinochet has moved to exploit the divisions, charging that the Christian Democrats, the largest party, have refused to "define" themselves on the issue. The coalition, however, is moving toward greater cooperation with the Communists. It has attacked the proposed constitutional ban on the Communists as illegal and ineffective, asserting that outlaw status would only increase the party's romantic appeal.

## 6 Legislators to Try to Block Reagan On Barring Abortion Funds Globally

**By Richard J. Meislin**  
**New York Times Service**  
**MEXICO CITY**—Six members of the United States Congress have said here that they will try to block the Reagan administration's new population policy through legislation if changes cannot be achieved through compromise. The five Democrats and one Republican opposed Sunday to the administration's denial of any family planning funds to international private organizations that "perform or actively promote" abortion, even if U.S. funds are not used for that purpose. Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, called the policy "a bizarre misapplication of United States power and influence." He said it would give ammunition to critics who say the United States tries to exert undue power in the developing world. The chairman of the U.S. delegation to the meeting here of the International Conference on Population, James L. Buckley, appeared to have resolved one point of controversy Saturday by announcing that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities would continue to receive contributions from the United States. The conference is in its seventh day of meetings and is expected to finish its work early this week.

Mr. Buckley, a former senator from New York and now president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, said he had received "concrete assurances" from the fund that it would not violate conditions set by the Reagan administration. In his speech to the conference Wednesday, Mr. Buckley said that the UN fund would have to assert that it "is not engaged in, and does not provide funding for, abortion or coercive family planning programs" in order to keep receiving U.S. assistance. The fund currently gets \$38 million a year. Mr. Scheuer said that Congress would "to avoid a confrontation" with the administration over the abortion issue, but could attach restrictive language to a future financing measure if a compromise was not achieved.

Members of the congressional delegation said they not only objected to the abortion provisions of the Reagan policy, which goes further than restrictions adopted by the Congress 10 years ago. They also objected to its lack of consultation with Congress and to the tone of its statement here, which emphasized growth through free enterprise as a means of slowing population growth. The International Conference on Population has been considering a set of 85 recommendations intended to refine and expand a global population plan adopted by a similar conference in Bucharest in 1974. ■ **Disarmament Proposal** The population conference on Sunday approved a recommendation that links disarmament to population policy. The Associated Press reported. But negotiations continued on a proposal dealing with the Middle East, which says the Geneva Convention prohibits settlement of occupied territories by the occupying country, a clear reference to Israel. The Middle East proposal is considered to be the only remaining item of dispute, said Rafael M. Salas, secretary-general of the conference. The disarmament proposal says peace, security, disarmament and cooperation "are indispensable for the achievement of the goals of

## Vatican Will Try Brazilian Priest

**United Press International**  
**VATICAN CITY**—A Vatican department will try a leading Brazilian priest who follows an unorthodox theology that seeks to reconcile Catholic teaching with Marxist revolutionary theory, Vatican sources said Monday. A commission of inquiry of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the body that watches over doctrine, will try the Reverend Leonardo Boff, a Franciscan, in the Vatican Sept. 7, the sources said. Father Boff, 46, lives in São Paulo and lectures in theology at the Brazilian Catholic University of Petropolis. Some of the followers of liberation theology see Christ as liberator and define their mission in terms of a Marxist class struggle. (AP, Reuters)

## Guyana Prime Minister Resigns Due to Health

**Reuters**  
**GEORGETOWN, Guyana**—President Forbes Burnham has announced that Desmond Hoyte, one of the country's five vice presidents, would replace Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid, who has resigned because of ill health. Mr. Burnham said in a statement Sunday that Mr. Reid, 69, would also resign his seat in parliament and his position as secretary general of the ruling People's National Congress. The former prime minister will retain a limited political role, the statement added.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

### Harper's Magazine Woos a New Reader

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — Harper's magazine, with its latest redesign and marketing approach, is turning away from the armchair intellectual — an audience few advertisers covet — to the affluent and well-educated business person.

The magazine, a symbol in the industry for both excellent journalism and financial instability, introduced a breezier, faster-paced format in March. John R. MacArthur, the magazine's neophyte publisher, said the change was made because tight schedules force business people to read in snatches.

"We are less a magazine for the English teacher," he said. "There aren't enough of them anymore and they don't make enough money."

The current goal of Harper's, which is owned by the nonprofit Harper's Magazine Foundation, is to break even. Magazine specialists say it is too soon to say if the plan will succeed.

Gone from Harper's are the lengthy ruminations and dense essays that filled the 134-year-old monthly.

Editor Lewis H. Lapham has moved away from a format similar to those of two competitors, The Atlantic and The New Republic. He has devised what he hopes is an approach that will secure a niche for Harper's in the "thought magazine" field.

Harper's now runs short extracts of articles published in relatively obscure magazines, such as one on yawning from the Review of Existential Psychology and Psychiatry. It runs snippets of speeches, rang-



Publisher John MacArthur

ing from one by Arthur Miller on the legacy of Joe McCarthy to those of political figures such as Barry Goldwater and Walter F. Mondale. It has collections of obscure facts and figures, has run a description of Paradise from Seneca's The Metamorphosis, and has a few original full-length pieces as well.

This approach makes for quicker, more enjoyable reading, Lapham contended.

MacArthur noted with pleasure that more than one critic had called the format a highbrow Reader's Digest.

Some like the new format.

"There is not yet widespread thought on the change in Harper's," said Leo E. Scullin, a vice-president at Young & Rubicam advertising agency. "But it seems to be a healthy change."

He said the format is "short and pithy and of enormous appeal to very busy people, and the layout is very easy to read." He said the revamping will probably alienate some readers but the appeal will be much larger.

Subscription response to the new format is growing. For the first time in years, MacArthur said, response to offers sent through the mail is exceeding 2 percent, and more people are buying subscriptions through the insert cards. Newsstand sales for the first half of the year averaged 37,000 per issue, 5,600 more than expected. Total circulation is just over 150,000.

As a result of the improvements in advertising sales and circulation, revenue in the quarter ended May 31 was \$840,000, compared with \$668,000 a year earlier, MacArthur said.

He acknowledged that the magazine is still losing money, largely because of its promotional campaign.

Some experts have doubts about Harper's chances of success, given the low circulations that have traditionally plagued all the "thought" magazines.

"It's no secret that with almost no exception those kind of magazines have a tough time making money," said Joseph Hannon, publisher and editor-in-chief of Folio, the leading magazine industry trade journal. Harper's, he said, is no exception.

The New Republic always runs in the red and is funded by Martin Peretz, who is willing to take the losses. And industry sources report that since Mortimer B. Zuckerman purchased The Atlantic in 1981, it has lost millions of dollars.

The redesign is the latest event in the magazine's recent tumultuous search for loyal readers and financial stability. Four years ago, the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. purchased Harper's for \$250,000.

The foundations set up the Harper's Magazine Foundation in 1980. It received nonprofit status in 1982, with a bank account of \$3 million.

MacArthur, a grandson of billionaire John D. MacArthur, arranged for The John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation to buy the magazine, in conjunction with the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, for \$250,000.

The foundations set up the Harper's Magazine Foundation in 1980. It received nonprofit status in 1982, with a bank account of \$3 million.

To meet criticism from the newly elected socialist majority at City Hall that the festival is too removed from local residents, Dunlop said he hoped to have more of a mix between the festival and the Fringe.

Much of the Fringe is experimental. This year's performers include the Cry Havoc Theater Company with a play billed as a story of "sexual repression and adult domination tragically developing into rape, incarceration and death."

"Seldom in recent years has Edinburgh seen a more brilliantly intelligent opera production than that of 'The Medium,' a more deftly timed presentation of a conversation piece than that of 'The Telephone,'" wrote Conrad Wilson in the Scotsman newspaper.

"These productions — meticulous, alert and sensationally well cast — are object lessons from which all today's trendy young opera producers could learn valuable things about their craft," he said.

The official festival, 207 commissioned performances, coexists with the unofficial Festival Fringe of 8,000 performances by amateurs and professionals who paid their way.

The walking stick of the first American president, left to him by Benjamin Franklin, is at the Royal Scottish Museum in the largest traveling exhibit ever mounted by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. There are fossils from Arizona, an 1890 buckboard beside a lunar rover, an Appalachian dulcimer and a \$20 gold coin of 1907.

The exhibit celebrates the 200th anniversary of a visit to Scotland by James Smithson, an Englishman who never visited the Americas but who left the balance of his fortune in 1829 to found "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

An air of crisis over the festival, brought about by charges of elitism from leftist politicians, seems to have passed.

Frank Dunlop, 57, the first director of the festival from a working-class background, said he expects to hold his three-year contract without conflict with the City Council, which provides £560,000 pounds (about \$728,000).



Tent setting for a benefit for the New York Public Library.

### It's Tenting Tonight for Urban Galas

**By Joseph Giovannini**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — At 10:30 on the night of Sunday, May 13, the audience that attended the centennial benefit performance of the Metropolitan Opera left the opera house for an outdoor supper dance in Lincoln Center Plaza, and it started to pour. The rain, however, did not stop the gala. What was reportedly the largest party tent ever built in New York City — 200 feet by 150 feet and 50 feet high (60 by 45 by 15 meters) — sheltered the guests, who dined and danced until the early morning.

Besides serving as a grand umbrella, a centerpiece for the party and a spectacle within the city, the tent provided an enclosure within the huge plaza. It gave the party privacy, and it evoked romantic notions of the circus and lawn parties. The tent was but one of several put up for recent outdoor urban events for large groups.

"Over the last five years, there has been an increasing use of large tents in large public spaces in New York," says Philip Baloun, the professional party decorator who designed the interior for the Met tent.

"There have always been galas, of course, usually in hotels, but the fact that institutions how want very large galas is new."

Wendy Westwood, director of special events at the Met, said: "We can fit 700 to 800 people on various tiers in the Met, but for the centennial celebration we were hoping for 1,000 people and we needed the

space. Also, with the tent, we could create a unique environment; at a hotel, you're working with a fixed decor."

The Fashion Institute of Technology held its fifth annual dinner dance for 750 people on May 21 in its courtyard, and on May 24 the New York Public Library staged a dinner dance, "In Celebration of Learning," in Bryant Park for 1,400 people.

The New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx held its annual Founders' Award Dinner on June 5 under a large tent. In Philadelphia, canopies were put over Rittenhouse Square for the Ball on the Eve of a Midsummer's Night, and in Washington, on the lawn of the Capitol, the National Symphony Orchestra performed on July 4 under a tent.

"Ten years ago, 500 to 600 people was considered a very large party," says Don Crotty of Jamaica Tent in Deer Park, Long Island, which built the tent for the Met party. "Now you're seeing larger tents because institutions have to have a large group to raise the amounts they need today."

Technical advances have also made larger tents possible. Crotty said the big tent of a decade ago had a large number of poles and heavy ropes, whereas today interiors are less encumbered.

"There are fewer poles," he said, "because the vinyl material now used — it's stronger than canvas — is banded every 10 feet." The banding reinforces the material.

"Years ago," Crotty said, "a rip in a canvas tent could run 50 feet, like a nylon stocking. The banding now prevents that. Also, cables are now used rather than ropes."

The vinyl and cables are relatively primitive technological advances compared with the sophisticated designs of a company such as Future Tents of New York, which built a free-form tent for the July 4 performance of the National Symphony Orchestra.

"New materials and the computer have changed how tents can be designed," says Nicholas Goldsmith, an architect who is one of the concern's four partners.

With computer analyses, for example, the company can design and cut tents that capture the graceful stretches that traditional tents, made of cotton duck, once formed.

Vinyl tents, practical though they may be, do not fall into those natural curves.

The Met tent was a single big top, but the tent at the New York Public Library was a composite of a single major tent flanked by smaller ones, covering altogether an area 140 feet by 220 feet. Outside, the grouping looked like a medieval tournament, with the king's tent and smaller ones; inside, the space was organized somewhat like a cathedral, with main central space and flanking aisles.

The cost of the library party, including the tent and decoration, was underwritten by four private donations of \$100,000 each. HDO Productions of New Rochelle, New York, built the tent in two days, working 24 hours a day; it was taken down the day after.

The party in Philadelphia's Rittenhouse Square was a fund-raiser for the restoration of the square itself. The designers of the tent say they were especially careful to respect the square and avoided using stakes. Instead, Van Tents, a Philadelphia concern, used a complex of canopies on self-supporting metal frames.

Perhaps the most evocative of the tents of summer was the acoustically designed vinyl tent done by Future Tents for the National Symphony Orchestra. Supported on two truss columns in front and barely touching the ground, as though in flight, the tent was not decorated. The designers said they felt the form of the elegant tent was itself enough decoration.



Free-form tent for Washington concert.

### Works From Canal Join Modigliani Exhibit

**United Press International**

LIVORNO, Italy — Two stone heads believed to have been sculpted by the Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani and dredged from Livorno's Royal Canal July 24 are on display in Livorno.

The heads went on display Saturday at Villa Maria in Livorno.

where an exhibit of Modigliani's works has been open all summer to mark the centenary of his birth. The decision was approved by the Ministry of Cultural Property and regional fine arts authorities.

Museum authorities said the examination of the stone heads to establish their authenticity will continue during hours when the exhibit is closed. It is expected to take two years to make positive identification, although The Associated Press reported that Liliana Cappelletti of the Villa Maria Museum said the authenticity of the two sculptures had been confirmed. The museum is directing the search for the art works and will oversee their restoration.

The heads were brought up from the canal July 24 by a mechanical scoop in an operation organized and paid for by authorities of the port city in northwestern Italy. A third stone head was dredged up Thursday and probably will join the others on display soon, officials said.

Meanwhile, the probing of the canal will continue in the hope of finding more sculptures.

The discovery of the stone heads, which have elongated faces in the Modigliani style, apparently confirmed a legend that Modigliani dumped them in the canal in 1909 before he left Italy because friends and critics scorned his work.

### Bantam to Publish Instant Book on Carl Lewis's Life

**United Press International**

NEW YORK — Bantam Books hopes copies of its newest instant book will move as fast as the biography's subject: Carl Lewis, who won four gold medals in Olympic track and field events.

The book will be printed Thursday and available in U.S. stores on Friday, only days after it was written and less than a week after Lewis captured his fourth gold medal. "Carl! The Story of an American Hero," by John Devaney, a sports writer, will be the 73d instant book published by Bantam Books.

It follows the publisher's previous books on Steve Cautchen, a jockey; Fernando Valenzuela, pitcher for the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team, and the 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team.

Lewis won the long jump, the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes, and the 4-by-100-meter relay in Los Angeles, tying the record of four gold medals set by Jesse Owens in 1936.

A spokesman said Sunday that Bantam "had been thinking about doing a Carl Lewis book for about a year now."

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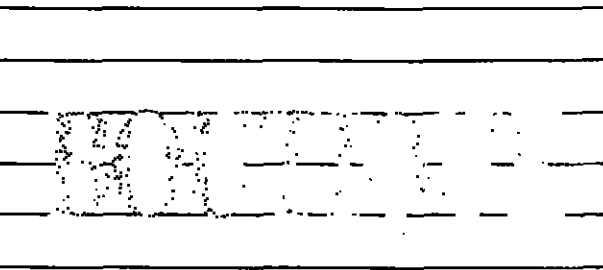
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Russians and Germans

The last time East Germany got into a public argument with the Soviet Union, in 1971, the issue was détente. The Soviets wanted to move several degrees toward better relations with the West. Walter Ulbricht, the elderly Stalinist who ran East Germany, was resisting and making trouble for them. The Soviets solved it by removing Mr. Ulbricht and replacing him with Erich Honecker.

Now the Honecker government is hard at work on its own initiative improving its connections with West Germany, and it is moving at a speed that has evidently raised in the Soviet minds a terrible doubt about whether they are fully in control of events there.

In 1971 the negotiations were broadly between East and West. The Soviet Union and the United States, dealing directly with each other, were setting the terms in which other discussions proceeded among Europeans. This time it is just the opposite. While the atmosphere has deteriorated between the Soviets and the Americans, it has warmed remarkably between the two Germans. In each, the government has its own reasons for wishing to demonstrate that its purposes are not wholly determined by its larger ally.

That creates ripples of uneasiness in the West, as people wonder where this interesting process is leading. In the East, the uneasiness

is now well beyond the level of ripples, as the investive in the official press demonstrates.

It was the Soviets who began this process of playing on the ties between the two Germans, with the thought of gradually drawing the Federal Republic away from NATO. Things have not worked out that way, and the present activity among the Germans catches the Soviets at a bad time. Their campaign against the emplacement of the NATO missiles was unsuccessful, and they are now evidently trying to reorganize their European policy. Meanwhile the various contradictory things they have said about missiles, both NATO's and their own, appear to have rattled people more severely in Eastern Europe than in the West.

Perhaps it is an exaggeration to call the political situation in Moscow an interregnum, but the inconsistencies among Soviet statements hint that no one person is fully in charge of policy on this most sensitive of subjects. A debate of substantial dimensions seems to be going on. The West Germans have invited Mr. Honecker to visit his boyhood home in the Saarland next month. He would be the first East German leader to visit West Germany. Whether the visit actually takes place will be a crucial indicator of the latitude the Soviets are prepared to extend to the East Germans.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Some Censor Concerts

The point of international cultural exchange, we thought, was to display a national culture at its best. That purpose was betrayed by the New York Philharmonic when it initially agreed to eliminate a piece from a planned concert program in Malaysia because the music had "Jewish elements." After a chorus of criticism, the Philharmonic decided to do the right thing and cancel the Malaysian concert rather than submit to censorship.

Malaysia, a predominantly Moslem country, has an official policy banning the presentation of "works of Jewish origin." The Malaysian ear is indeed discriminating. It can tolerate works by such American Jewish composers as Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland, and George Gershwin, but cannot accept a piece by Ernest Bloch entitled "Schelomo," or Solomon. In truth, the problem appears to be less the music than its unabashed subtitle: "A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra."

For the orchestra to bend its standards to such bigotry would have been truly tasteless.

What justification could there be for an American cultural institution to accommodate such rank cultural censorship? To do this in the name of representing American culture abroad would only have compounded the offense.

Malaysia's government is not alone in trying to restrict what its citizens can see and hear, and Jewish artists are not alone as targets. From South Africa to the Soviet Union, ideological and ethnic tests are all too common.

The only proper answer to such cultural censorship is a principled refusal to go along. The point was well made a few years ago by none other than Zubin Mehta, music director of the Israel Philharmonic as well as the New York Philharmonic, who challenged an Israeli ban on playing the works of Richard Wagner, the German composer much favored by Hitler.

Art, diplomacy, and decency are best served by the answer the New York Philharmonic finally gave to Malaysia: Accept the universality of culture, or lose the concert.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A German Test for the Kremlin

In the past, Moscow tacitly encouraged rapprochement between the two Germans because, for one thing, the Kremlin thought it would fan neutralism in West Germany and disrupt the unity of NATO. Another reason was that the Soviet Union could obtain through East Germany the superior industrial products and technologies of Western Europe. Moscow has suddenly changed this policy. Why? It is probably because the rapprochement between the two Germans has gone beyond what Moscow can tolerate.

The most surprising thing about recent developments is that East Germany, far from being cowed by Moscow's expressions of displeasure, has shown an attitude of defiance. Hungary has voiced support for the East Germans. Undeniably, the Soviet Union's influence over the countries of Eastern Europe has sunk low. How will the Kremlin handle the situation? It is an even greater test for the Soviet leadership than Poland.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

These accusations of "revanchism" entail a degree of risk for Moscow, for once the considerations and the need to hold the East bloc together mean that an open breach with East Germany must be avoided except as a last resort. The recent clear evidence of discord in Eastern Europe has tempted some to exaggerate speculation that the Democratic Republic may be aiming at emancipation from the Soviet yoke. But nobody really knows how much latitude Moscow can afford to allow or, more important still, how far the Democratic Republic's rulers can go in that direction without undermining their own internal position.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### May Seoul Manage It as Well

The Olympics turned out better than anyone dared hope. One spectator eluded security to join the steeplechase, but nobody was shot. Snafu forced Steve Ovett to display singular blemish, but no athlete's health suffered permanent damage. A Greco-Roman wrestler lost his silver for taking steroids, but the general level of performance did not suggest a contest

between chemically assisted supermen. America's ABC television was nationalistic — so was the BBC — but the crowds in the stadium were cosmopolitan in their appreciation. And above all, the standard of sportsmanship was refreshingly high. The Games were a tribute to the sunny spirit of California. May Seoul, in 1988, prove half as successful.

— The Sunday Times (London).

As the host country for the next Olympic, Koreans are overwhelmed with the thought of how to make the 1988 Games successful. Korea has a long history and unique culture. These qualities need to be well illustrated to visitors coming to the Olympic. We have our own cultural characteristics to show the world.

But this does not mean that we should invent beyond our means. We can learn much from Los Angeles. Creativity is necessary. We must create an environment that will encourage foreign visitors to feel enthusiastic about the Seoul Olympics in a genuinely human manner.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

### Regularly Scheduled Hijacking

Instead of to-ing and fro-ing, why not a regular Paris-Tehran round-trip service so that pro-Iranian hijackers can take hostages on the outward-bound flight and pro-French ones can commandeer the return flight?

— Al Bayane (Casablanca).

### What Ever Happened to Chess?

America is a nation of sports fanatics, yet when the U.S. Open is held this week in Fort Worth, Texas, hardly anybody will notice. That's the U.S. Open chess, not golf.

American chess has always languished in obscurity, with Europeans, mostly Russians, holding the world titles. That is, until the legendary Bobby Fischer burst on the scene. But 10 years ago the moody Fischer disappeared into seclusion.

In the past decade, nearly all of those new chess clubs have vanished. Tournament prizes are back to the token amounts that don't even pay travel expenses. In his wake, Fischer has left a chess wasteland.

— The Desert News (Salt Lake City).

## FROM OUR AUG. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: A Mock Attack on Boston

BOSTON — War maneuvers, in which troops of the Regular Army and the Militia will be engaged in southeastern Massachusetts, will begin [on Aug. 14]. The leaders of the opposing armies are Brigadier-General William A. Pew, whose 7,000 blue troops will defend Boston, and Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, whose red army of 9,000 men will threaten the city. General Pew's army will be entrenched at several points. The conflict is expected to last a week. Newspapers have been requested to refrain from publishing descriptions that would help either side. Umpires will file their decision in a few months, declaring which army won.

### 1934: Rock Slide on Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — Niagara Falls moved another step along the age-old path it has been traveling for 30,000 years from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie [on Aug. 13] when a gigantic slice of rock was sheered from the tip of the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side and plunged into the gorge 167 feet below. The slide left a gap of from 450 to 600 feet long and from 100 to 150 feet deep. The crash of the rock momentarily drowned out the roar of the falling water and the shock was so great that a fireman aboard the Maid of the Mist, which carries passengers across the river below the falls, was thrown from his feet.

# The Germans: Trying Reunification on the Sly . . .

By William Safire

LONDON — The superpowers have at last found common ground. Each is worried about The German Problem.

The Kremlin, or at least its ultra-hawk faction, has been assailing the moves taken by East Germany to improve relations with the Germans on the other side of the Iron Curtain. In the past year 27,000 East Germans have been given permission to move West; next month the East German leader, Erich Honecker, is planning that puppet state's first visit to the prosperous side of Germany.

Moscow originally approved of this approach to the West, as part of its campaign to seduce Europe into rejecting the American-made nuclear missiles. When that seduction failed and West Germany began to put in place the West's answer to the huge escalation of Russian arms, Moscow expected East Germany to fall into its new hard line — the present superpower that is supposed to help defend Ronald Reagan in November.

But the East Germans, normally most subservient to Moscow, are pressing ahead with their West German contacts, testing the limits of Soviet ire or exploiting a division in the Kremlin's constantly moribund inner circle. The Soviet leaders suspect that the East and West Germans are plotting "revanchism"

— a movement to restore the old German borders and take back areas that the Russians chopped off after World War II.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, the State and Commerce Departments are trying to get a grip on The German Problem: the near-billion-dollar credits extended by West Ger-

## A reunified Germany would be stripped of its Western protection.

many to the Communist regime in the east, and the trans-shipment of the most sophisticated American technology to East Germany. Two years ago, while the State Department was caving in to European demands that U.S. equipment be used in the Soviet-European gas pipeline, America was assured that West Germans would guard against the transfer of U.S. industrial secrets to the Communist bloc. But it turns out that Secretary George Shultz was snookered; the West Germans are now preparing laws to forbid their companies

from going along with U.S. export restrictions. Thus, West Germany sticks its thumb in the eye of the Western superpower (which only a conservative, NATO-dutiful government could do), while East Germany apparently sticks its thumb in the eye of the Eastern superpower (which only a stanch Communist, repressive regime could do).

Why are these events taking place at the same time? The answer should be obvious: 40 years after the war, two generations after the division of the Third Reich by the victorious allies, German leaders of East and West are beginning to put on the pressure to reunite their country. Nobody wants to admit this, of course. Germans talk only of "ultimate" reunification in some happy time of universal peace, because they know that the very prospect of one Germany soon erodes their credibility as allies to opposing sides.

The Russians, if this goes too far, will crack down on East Germany as they did on Poland; 20 Russian divisions are present on East German soil. The Americans, if Chancellor Helmut Kohl continues to finance and technologically bolster the Communist regime, will react by passing the Nunn amendment,

and the withdrawal of U.S. forces will begin. That is why East Germans are talking to Moscow merely of détente, while West Germans talk to America of the virtues of trade and human communication, which Americans are usually for. Their game is to begin the reunification process without ever ceding it that.

German nationalism seems to mean more to Mr. Honecker than continued subservience to Moscow, and more to Mr. Kohl than the present generation's method of defending Western Europe. A decade from now we will learn of the secret negotiations in these years that took place between Germans who put Fatherland ahead of ideology. It should not be a surprise; it is only natural.

Would a reunited, neutralist Germany be a useful buffer between superpowers — or a way for the Russians to get the Americans out of Europe? Would it revive the nationalist spirit that led to two world wars? Bombs and leaders are deluding themselves. The public irritation that Moscow is showing at the increased contact may be deceptive. Reunited Germany would be stripped of its Western protection. It would be at the mercy of the superpower that is unable to impose its will.

The New York Times.

# Or Just Another Maneuver Along the Eastern Front?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Can there be anything new on the Eastern front? The current quarrel between the Soviet Union and East Germany might be preparing a Communist bloc crisis. Or it might be just another routine spat in a "family of nations" that is less united than some would like it to appear.

"This war," Stalin told Tito in 1945, "is unlike the wars of the past in that anyone who occupies a territory imposes his social system upon it." Forty years later there is no question but that Stalin was right.

What mattered then in the occupied territories is what matters now. The three keys are absolute Kremlin control over relations between East and West, priority of Soviet interests over those of sister countries and control of each country by the Communist Party.

There has always been some bending of the rules, even under Stalin. Churches in Poland and East Germany have maintained some influence, for example, and so have satellite non-Communist parties. "Parliaments" and "presidents" kept on ruling to provide the illusion of a certain amount of pluralism.

In the period between Khrushchev and Chernenko, the Kremlin began to understand that the rules would have to be bent some more and that this would be all to the good, since these additional deviations would serve only to help assure the stability of the three essential elements of control.

The Russians realize that stereotyped reactions to individual national phenomena are no longer possible. They can, of course, react the same way to imminent danger, as they did when they invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968. They have learned, though, to tolerate the occasional "ideological outliers," since it can act as a safety valve and help to prevent new "Polish situations."

All the leaders of Eastern states agree that the essential thing is to hold on to power and to maintain that of the Communist Party. This is the nature of the regime — despotic, rife with nepotism, but provisionally stable — that Stalin imposed on Romania. This is why the Kremlin has tolerated what it sees as the extravagant behavior of Nicolae Ceausescu, the unchangeable president of that country.

In Hungary, "peaceful coexistence within a framework of indifference," as the relationship between party and citizenry has been, has enabled János Kádár to carry out his economic reforms and flirt with the West, televising the Los Angeles Games and tolerating the presence in Hungary for a few days of correspondents from Radio Free Europe.

And it was the certainty that General Wojciech Jaruzelski would manage the Polish problem without a very risky intervention by the Red Army that convinced the Kremlin to

be patient during the 16 months when Solidarity broke every Communist taboo.

So it is normal for the Kremlin not to ignore the sentiment that all Germans share of belonging to the same nation, and their wish to profit from that situation.

By letting Erich Honecker visit Bonn, the Kremlin would compensate somewhat for the

## It is normal for Moscow not to ignore sentiment that all Germans share of belonging to one nation.

humiliation the East Germans suffered through the Moscow-imposed boycott of the Olympics. There is also the fact that the special status of East Germany is such that West Germany bears some of the economic burden of running the Soviet empire.

What about the recent Pravda articles criticizing inter-German relations? Some observers have read them as a sign of the Kremlin's disapproval of Mr. Honecker. Others see evidence of a power struggle within the East German regime. Others diagnose physical fa-

tigue in the Kremlin's old men. There may be some truth to these interpretations, but this is not the first such quarrel in the East.

As recently as last spring, the issue of priority of individual national interests over those of the "socialist family" gave rise to a press debate that pitted the Hungarian and East German media against those of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the Kremlin does not need Pravda to criticize Mr. Honecker. The Pravda articles were addressed not to him but rather to all those in East and West Germany who might be tempted to believe that the current differences could threaten what the Kremlin regards as its fundamental interests.

Pravda does not dictate diplomatic conduct to Mr. Honecker, Mr. Kádár or Mr. Ceausescu. It does point out limits to all those on both sides of the Iron Curtain whose hopes are exaggerated. The taboos remain. There is no deviation from the rules in the ruling caste.

Mr. Honecker is as German in 1984 as General Jaruzelski was Polish in 1981. For Moscow in 1984, European reality, and German reality in particular, is division, not reunification. It is wall, not bridge.

Analysts have been saying that Stalin is back in style. But with the Red Army in East Germany, in Poland and elsewhere, the Stalin style has been there all along.

International Herald Tribune.

# Not Just a Landing Pad, But Not Too Much More

By Richard Reeves

## TEGUIGALPA, Honduras

Even though Honduras has only one telephone book, listing 20,000 numbers, phone-in radio shows are the rage of its capital. On "Foro Abierto" (Open Forum) one day a few weeks ago, the subject was government, specifically the three "branches" of the government.

"Do you know the three branches?" the show's host asked a caller, using the Spanish word *podere*, which also means "powers." The caller said yes, he understood perfectly the three powers of Honduran government — "The commander of the military. The president. The American ambassador."

Not necessarily in that order. The president — Roberto Suazo Córdova, a physician who has not talked to a reporter in two years — and other politicians have very little to do with running the country. In fact, the presence of thousands of North American military men in Honduras has never been discussed in the national Congress.

Local power is primarily in the hands of a military council headed by General Walter López Reyes. He overthrew General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez last March 31, apparently because younger officers thought General Alvarez was ignoring their advice and taking orders directly from U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte. "Alvarez went too far on his

own," a major said. "He got us into bed with [the Americans] before we negotiated the price."

So now the deal is being renegotiated between Mr. Negroponte and General López and some other U.S.-trained Honduran officers.

"There is a great misperception about what we are doing here," Ambassador Negroponte says. "It is wrong to say that Honduras is just our cat's paw in Central America — our landing pad. We are here to be supportive of them. What we want to do is improve Honduran confidence in their own abilities."

"Ability to do what?" I asked. "Do we believe that the Hondurans will be attacked? That they are capable of defending themselves?"

"No," he said. "The threat is Nicaragua, with the backing of, of course, the Soviets and the Cubans, but in the near and immediate future we don't expect anything more than border forays. They will continue to operate below the threshold of international and U.S. reaction."

I took that to mean that there is such a threshold.

There has to be. People like John Negroponte are far too smart to believe that the United States is just the real estate a soldier running up theater stairs and down aisles in pursuit of 15- and 16-year-olds diving under seats and out of windows. I leave Honduras convinced that if



rounded up in raids on movie theaters and impressed into two years of military service.

That is how Honduras recruits its army. Trucks pull up in the middle of action movies — Kung Fu films are favored — and soldiers grab the boys when the show ends. Letters are supposed to be sent each year informing teen-agers of universal military service laws — it looks good on paper, but the reality is soldiers running up theater stairs and down aisles in pursuit of 15- and 16-year-olds diving under seats and out of windows.

I leave Honduras convinced that if

the airstrips and radar stations that the United States is building are ever used in battle, they will be used by U.S. officers and soldiers. That, however, is hardly a revelation, since the Hondurans do not have the manpower or training or equipment to use the facilities built on their real estate.

There is also a chance that these facilities will never be used by anyone — that the United States is just throwing good money after bad.

"The biggest problem down the road . . . is that both the far left and far right believe Ronald Reagan," said a high U.S. official based in Central America. "The far left at home and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua think he's coming to get them. The far right around here thinks he's going to come in and save them at the last minute. I think we're playing with both of them."

"Our policy has never been sold to the American people. As more and more Americans begin to understand

the situation here . . . they're not going to come in and save the thugs and the thieves who created this situation. I'm depressed all the time thinking that one day we'll just up and leave everyone in their misery. But I think that's what's going to happen."

Finally, I asked Mr. Negroponte, who does not share that view, what he thought Honduras would be like in five years. It depends, he said. "This is a country that has always been very dependent on factors beyond its own control."

Universal Press Syndicate.

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# These Women's Games Weren't Play

By Cynthia Gorney

## LOS ANGELES

The instant Joan Benoit burst from the entry tunnel into Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on Aug. 5 — her cap brim cocked up, her legs pumping, her face stilled into the fierce concentration that had carried her over 26 miles — there were women in America who knew that for the rest of their lives they would never see another moment quite like this.

The suddenly celebrated faces of Benoit and Andersen-Schiess were only two of a collection without precedent in the Olympic Games. America was cheered by Flora Hyman, the 30-year-old, 6-foot-5 volleyball player, and Cheryl Miller, the 6-foot-2 basketball forward. There was cyclist Connie Carpenter-Phinney, winning the gold in the first women's Olympic bicycle race. And gymnast Mary Lou Retton, winning the gold with routines of such ferocious strength that her coach declared afterward, "The butterfly's time is over. No more butterflies in gymnastics." The list of women's names goes on and on — through diving, sprinting, swimming, shooting, even coaching and working as referee.

"It is remarkable," said Eva Andrich, executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation, set up by women athletes 10 years ago to help promote sports opportunities for women. "What amazes me — I suppose it shouldn't amaze me, but it does — is how many people are zeroing in and noticing the women as much as the men."

I have been so incredibly proud of these women and their performances that it brings tears to my eyes to even think of it."

The timing, for many women rushing home to their television sets, was exhilarating. Women are storming national politics in America this summer; long-delayed bills addressing pension disparities and lapsed child-support payments are passing without opposition; Democrats and Republicans alike are furiously courting the women's vote, and just the sight of the new Democratic vice presidential nominee is stirring crowds across the country.

"My reaction was very similar to what I felt when Geraldine Ferraro was nominated," Remmert said, remembering the pride she felt when Benoit flung her arms up at the marathon finish line. "It was really not a patriotic feeling. That was not it at all. It was just this sense of — we really can do anything."

Pat Connolly said: "I got into Olympic Village one day, and [basketball center] Anne Donovan walked by, and Cheryl Miller, and they were big and happy, and proud to be there."

"We always had a guilt trip . . . You could never really, fully go in there with no reservations and give it your all, because you were doing something wrong. In the culture I lived in, you were supposed to go home, and make a home for a man, and have children."

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Company for Burton

Regarding the editorial "Notable, Notorious, Gone" (Aug. 9):

Owen Glendower — Glyndwr, in Welsh — was no "crackbrained mystic." He was statesman, strategist, scholar, a warrior who never lost a battle and the greatest of all the princes of Wales. He is Wales's national hero. Let us hope that the spirits of Glyndwr and Richard Burton even now are enjoying a cup of mead in famed Avallon, the Welshman's happy hunting grounds.

DEDWYDD JONES, Lausanne.

### In Defense of the 1960s

Regarding two opinion columns on the Nixon presidency (Aug. 8 and 9) by Raymond K. Price Jr.:

Mr. Price finds the 1960s to have been the "second most disastrous decade in U.S. history. Following only the 1860s, ravaged by an actual civil war." The 1970s were pretty bad, too, for the government in power, yet what came forth was all right.

The 1960s war was necessary because a part of the nation was willing to break the nation apart in order to keep what it had. Yet from that terri-

ble civil war came the end of America's greatest evil, slavery.

From the 1960s, when the powerful were willing to bomb a sovereign country back into the stone age, came a new understanding of what the people will not put up with. It comes as a shock to the powerful each time.

For those of us who are not white, male or powerful, the 1960s were a time when we had to take responsibility for the government of our country that the crocodiles would just as soon we had let to them. But America is still a republic. We, the people, still have something to say about things, faint as our voices seem to those who prefer not to hear.

When enough of us whisper dissent it must be heard. Deplore it as Mr. Price will, change must come and the crocodiles must put up with it.

CYNTHIA GOODING, Venice, France.

### Urbino Isn't in Umbria

In the July 30 report "How Brown the Valleys of Rain-Starved Wales," we are told that Urbino is in Umbria. No, Urbino is the jewel of Marche, the most pleasant region in Italy.

RICHARD B. PARKER, Monterubbiano, Italy.

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Options Spreads Provide  
Strategy in Volatile Market

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

**N**EW YORK — Just before the stock market exploded two weeks ago, many pension fund and other institutional portfolio managers had been shifting out of cash and stocks and into bonds. They wanted to lock in the high yields on bonds. Besides, the stock market was dull, perhaps because they had been unloading equities for months.

When the stock market surged, however, many fund managers were able to quickly reverse course — without unloading bonds — thanks to spreading operations involving Treasury bond options, as well as by using the bond futures also traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.

While the use of bond futures to hedge positions in the fixed income securities market is old hat, options spreading is more practical for both hedging and, equally important, to bond investors, profitably controlling the volatility factor in this market.

Basically, a spread involves the simultaneous buying of equal amounts of calls and puts in the options market. Calls give investors the right to buy the underlying securities at a specified price within a fixed period of time. Puts are the right to sell them under the same conditions. The cost of the options, or rights, is termed the premium. In either case, investors need not exercise the rights if they become unprofitable.

"But spreads are not just for hedgers, or those who can't make up their mind about which way the bond market will go," said Jack A. Barbanell, first vice president and director of futures and options trading at Gruntal & Co. "Spreads also can be used profitably by investors willing to take a stand in the market."

If, for example, the bond investor is bullish, Mr. Barbanell said, he could buy Treasury bond calls at a higher premium and sell calls at a lower price. Or he could buy puts with a lower premium, while selling puts with a higher premium.

Mr. Barbanell made up the following example of a "bull spread" that was predicted on December Treasury bond futures, upon which the options are based, trading at 75. Actually, December bond futures closed last Friday at 65 3/32 and the premium on the December 64 call was 2 22/32. The December 64 puts closed at 1 22/32.

**S**UPPOSE in October the December Treasury bond call, with a strike price of 78, was trading at 24/64, each worth \$15.63, and the premium for the option was \$375, he said. Assume further that the bullish investor simultaneously sold a December 80 call at 8/64 and got the \$125 premium. In this example, the difference between the \$375 premium cost and the \$125 premium income would be \$250, which would be the maximum risk, plus transaction costs.

If in November, when the December bond options expire, bond futures are trading at 80, Mr. Barbanell added, "we can assume from past experience that the call premium would be worth \$2,000, or 2 full points; the December 80 calls that were sold would be worthless because the person who bought wouldn't exercise a profitless option."

The profit on this operation would be \$1,750, less transaction costs. "In this example of a profitable bull spread, the risk-reward ratio was 7-to-1," he noted, "because the maximum risk was \$250 and the maximum profit was \$1,750. The breakeven point, based on bond futures, was 78 8/32."

Had bond prices fallen, the maximum loss on the spread would have been \$250, the premium outlay on the 78 call, which would have been worthless at expiration. As for the 80 call that was sold, the buyer would exercise, and thus the \$2,000 premium income would vanish.

For bearish investors in this scenario, Mr. Barbanell offered the following strategy: Again suppose it is October and the December Treasury bond futures are trading at 78. A bearish investor would sell a December 74 call at, say, 4 14/64 a premium of, say, \$4,219. At the same time, the investor could buy a December 76 call at 2 40/64 for a premium outlay of \$2,625. The investor would be ahead \$1,594 (the \$4,219 premium he received, less the \$2,625 premium paid).

If in November, the December bond futures were trading at (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for London, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	G.M.	R.P.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.365	172.89	36.71	0.3705	5.577	123.00	134.89	1.36	163.70
Brussels (a)	36.92	76.89	20.17	4.5705	3.270	17.945	—	23.965	24.17
Frankfurt	2.915	13.11	32.58	1.625	86.23	4.94	118.23	1.196	—
London (a)	1.286	—	3.8071	1.6450	2.5274	4.2588	74.81	3.1902	316.47
Milan	1.9700	124.66	61.75	20.35	—	545.89	36.441	730.25	7.36
New York (a)	—	1.2205	2.886	8.865	1.701.00	2.259	28.255	2.246	262.80
Paris	11.490	307.01	36.71	4.5705	3.270	17.945	—	23.965	24.17
Tokyo	240.90	316.47	62.48	27.54	13.62	74.10	43.02	99.06	—
Zurich	2.453	12.035	34.275	27.435	0.1369	74.64	4.1647	—	1.0064
1 U.S.	0.7455	0.3705	2.2022	1.2976	1.2504	45.3071	1.8885	182.292	—
1 SDR	1.7126	0.74797	16.2	9.848	12.6179	32.079	59.6933	2.4815	267.874

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(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	15 yr.	20 yr.	30 yr.
10A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
20A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
30A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
40A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
50A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
60A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
70A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
80A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
90A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
100A	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for overnight).

1 mo. 11 1/8 3 mo. 11 1/8 6 mo. 11 1/8 1 yr. 11 1/8 2 yr. 11 1/8 3 yr. 11 1/8 4 yr. 11 1/8 5 yr. 11 1/8 10 yr. 11 1/8 15 yr. 11 1/8 20 yr. 11 1/8 30 yr. 11 1/8

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1 mo. 11 1/8 3 mo. 11 1/8 6 mo. 11 1/8 1 yr. 11 1/8 2 yr. 11 1/8 3 yr. 11 1/8 4 yr. 11 1/8 5 yr. 11 1/8 10 yr. 11 1/8 15 yr. 11 1/8 20 yr. 11 1/8 30 yr. 11 1/8

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Stauffer  
Settles  
With SEC

Company Sued  
Over Accounting

By Bruce Hager

**WASHINGTON** — Stauffer Chemical Co. on Monday settled a suit brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission in which the company was charged with overstating its 1982 earnings by \$31.1 million.

The company settled the suit by agreeing to restate its financial reports for 1982 and 1983 and to refrain from violating federal securities laws. Stauffer neither admitted nor denied the allegations.

The SEC complaint charged that the Westport, Connecticut-based concern increased its 1982 earnings by using accounting methods that were not generally accepted by the accounting industry.

The case grew out of a program to police the accounting practices of publicly traded companies during the 1982 recession.

The lawsuit said Stauffer improperly implemented a change in the way it accounted for its inventory, causing a material overstatement of \$3.3 million in its 1982 earnings.

In the fourth quarter of 1982, Stauffer prematurely recognized \$72 million of revenue from its agricultural chemical "early order program," the lawsuit alleged, enabling Stauffer to claim increased 1982 earnings of \$26.7 million.

Finally, the suit charged, Stauffer's international division accepted certain shipments of inventories from the company's agricultural chemical division which were not based on firm customer orders, resulting in a \$1.1-million overstatement of revenue.

In Westport, Stauffer said that its settlement with the SEC would cut earnings by a total \$28 million, or seven cents a share, for 1983 and 1984, representing an overall decline of less than 3 percent. The company said the main effect of the change would be to shift earnings from 1982 to 1983.

Stauffer, which is to reissue its results for the two years next month, said that it believes the changes would cut 1982 earnings by 49 cents a share, to \$2.32 a share from \$2.81. The company said that the restatement would add 42 cents a share to results of the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1983, so that a loss equivalent to 28 cents a share would become a profit of 14 cents a share.

France's Louis Vuitton Expands  
By Controlling Luggage Retailing

By Bruce Hager

**PARIS** — Seven years ago, Louis Vuitton SA was a quiet, family-owned company known mainly for its distinctively monogrammed trunks, suitcases and leather handbags. It had only two stores and about \$17.5 million a year in sales.

Since then, a burst of sustained growth has established the 130-year-old company as a rising star of international retailing. When Louis Vuitton went public on the Bourse in June, eager investors snapped up more than one million of its shares. Demand was so intense, with 100,000 bids for each share offered, that the price quickly rose in the first few days to 525 francs (\$60) from 465 francs as the stock sold out.

In the nine weeks since then, the stock has fluctuated in a range of \$22 to \$35 francs, with a high of \$40. It closed Monday at \$40 francs again, up from \$36 Friday.

Given the company's impressive record, analysts say, the stock's performance so far has not been particularly spectacular. But Michael Stam, a Paris-based analyst with Banque Paribas, said that "very encouraging" first half results for Vuitton, due out soon, might prompt another rush to buy, boosting prices further. Vuitton shares also are traded on the over-the-counter market in New York.

The underlying reason for the company's popularity, according to such analysts as Bruno Pierard of Tuffier Ravier in Paris, is its reputation for maintaining strong growth by selling high-quality products.

Over the past few years, Louis Vuitton has opened about 60 retail stores around the world, with sales growing at a 35-percent annual rate. Last year the company earned 135.94 million francs, up from 1982's 92.68 million francs, on sales of \$29.2 million.

The company's growth dates from 1977, when a small group of executives led by Louis Vuitton's chief executive officer, Henry Racamier, 71, set about turning the private company into an aggressive business.

Louis Vuitton, from its Paris headquarters, was already internationally known for high-quality,



Shoppers at Louis Vuitton in Paris. Vuitton has about 60 stores worldwide.

high-priced products. But it was primarily a wholesale company with marketing arrangements in Europe and abroad at leading specialty stores.

Mr. Racamier, along with Jean Ogliastro, the company's deputy chief executive officer, and André Sacau, its director of operations, concluded that the company could be making a lot more money.

"I found the best way to keep your public image was if you were the boss from the retail point," said Mr. Racamier, who formerly ran a specialty steel company.

He and his colleagues drew up a strategy that (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

France's GDP  
Fell in Quarter;  
Base Rates Cut

**PARIS** — The French economy, after expanding strongly at the start of the year, shrank in the second quarter for the first time since 1982 as industrial production fell and imports rose, the National Statistics Institute said Monday.

Industry received some cheer, though, with an announcement Monday that some French banks are cutting their base lending rates, the rate they charge their most favored customers, to 12 percent from 12.25 percent, effective Tuesday.

The gross domestic product, or GDP, the widest measure of economic performance, slipped 0.3 percent in the second quarter after a revised 0.9 percent first-quarter rise, up from a previously estimated 0.7 percent.

However the trend over the first six months taken as a whole remained positive, the institute added.

The government has been urging industry to invest in more modern equipment, a plea that appears to be having some impact. The figures show that the higher imports are due mainly to purchases by industry of capital goods.

The institute predicted last month that GDP growth over the whole of this year would be 1.4 percent, based on 1970 prices, double last year's 0.7 percent growth. Banque Nationale de Paris, So-

cité Générale and the Crédit Industriel & Commercial banking group all said they would cut their rates, but a spokesman for Crédit Lyonnais said it had not yet decided whether to follow.

The base rate cut was the first by state-owned French banks since January last year, and followed three cuts in the Bank of France's money market intervention rate since early May as well as a base rate cut to 12 percent by Chase Manhattan Bank's French subsidiary last month.

The cut followed a one-percent age-point reduction in British base rates last week, which came even though the dollar and U.S. interest rates remain firm.

News of the cut had little effect on the French franc, which was quoted at around 8.93 francs to the dollar in late Paris trading, close to its record low of 8.98 reached in New York last week.

The French Finance Ministry also announced Monday that it is cutting government-controlled interest rates on most savings plans and Treasury bills by one percentage point to 6.5 percent effective Thursday, the first such cut since last August.

The interest rate on 18-month Treasury bills fell at Monday's Bank of France tender to 11 and 35/64 percent, from 11 and 58/64 percent July 18, money market sources said.

India's State Companies to Borrow Heavily, Bankers Expect

By Stephen Fidler

**BAHRAIN** — Indian state enterprises are expected to be large borrowers from international banks during the rest of the year, with some bankers estimating that the country's total borrowing requirement could be as high as \$1.2 billion.

The bankers said the transactions would probably attract a reasonable response from international banks, some of which do not have many Indian loans on their books and some of which are eager to improve their ties with India.

Some bankers, however, said the Indian borrowings might encounter resistance from banks that have set narrow limits on credits to the country.

Banks are assembling bidding groups for a \$300-million loan, guaranteed by India, to its national aluminum company. The company borrowed about \$680 million in a 1981 package to finance a new plant in the northeastern state of Orissa, but the project has been hit by cost overruns and the use of some French export credits has been held up by technical impediments.

The company is asking for the largest amount possible to be provided on a tax-spared basis, an arrangement by which British tax concessions to bank lenders allows them to charge reduced margins to the borrower.

Bankers said no more than half of the loan was likely to be tax-spared, but that would be enough

to give British clearing banks an important role.



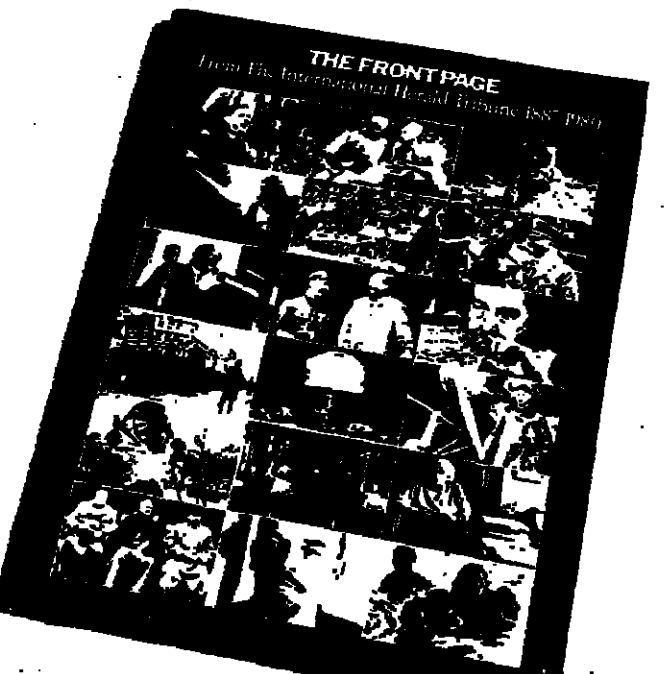
AMEX Most Active				
	Vol.	High	Low	Change
Wang	5113	29 1/8	28 3/4	28 1/8
Veribm	3629	8	7 1/4	- 1/4
AMEX 5	2813	10	10	—
met	1957	10	10	+
TIE	1782	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
BAT	1387	10 1/2	10	+
Cramer	1152	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Ultratec	954	27 1/2	26 1/2	—
Dorner	844	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
TCO	797	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Amadahl	726	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
NIPont	709	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
	Previous Low	Close	3 P.M. 207
High	209.82	208.37	207.82

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**INTERNATIONAL**  
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صَبَّحْنَا مِنَ الْإِذْهِلِّ

# BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## State's Bid for

### COMPANY NOTES

#### Louis Vuitton Bids to Open Retail

Paris, July 10 (AP)—Louis Vuitton, the French luxury goods manufacturer, has bid to open retail stores in the United States. The bid was made to a group of investors led by the French government, which is seeking to raise funds for the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

The bid was made to a group of investors led by the French government, which is seeking to raise funds for the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure. The bid was made to a group of investors led by the French government, which is seeking to raise funds for the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure.

#### Retail Sales Up 1.2% in July

NEW YORK — Retail sales in the United States rose 1.2 percent in July, according to a report from the U.S. Commerce Department. The report, which is based on data from the Census Bureau, shows that retail sales were up 1.2 percent in July from the same month in 1992. The report also shows that retail sales were up 1.2 percent in July from the same month in 1991.

#### Bank Ties Strike Weakens of Pound

LONDON — A strike by bank employees in the United Kingdom has weakened the pound sterling. The strike, which is being led by the National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE), has resulted in a number of banks closing their doors. The strike is expected to last for several days.



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Tate's Bid for Brooke Bond Greeted Skeptically

New York Times Service  
LONDON—Sugar and tea may be natural companions in the typical British parlor, but mixing them in the City of London is proving to be another matter.

Nearly three weeks ago, Tate & Lyle PLC, Britain's largest sugar refiner, announced an unexpected offer to take over Brooke Bond Group PLC, the world's largest tea producer. Since then, the value of the bid, which is in cash and shares, has risen to the equivalent of about \$420 million, from about \$390 million, thanks to a rise in Tate's share price on the London Stock Exchange.

Brooke Bond's management is adamantly opposed. Last Thursday, Sir John Cuckney, chairman of Brooke Bond, repeated that the offer was "wholly inadequate" and said scornfully, "After laboring hard, Tate & Lyle has at last given birth to a mouse of an offer."

The stock market seems to agree, with recent trading putting a value on Brooke Bond of about \$450 million. Analysts expect either a higher offer for Brooke Bond—or the arrival of a bidder for Tate & Lyle.

The speculation that Tate might find itself the ultimate takeover target was strengthened when Tate's offer document omitted any earnings projections. Analysts immediately suggested that Tate was waiting to see whether it would need to defend itself in a takeover threat. Sir John attributed the bid to "Tate's own problems" rather than commercial logic.

Tate, for its part, contends that Brooke Bond would be an "ideal partner." In its official statement announcing the bid, Tate said, "The acquisition would represent a significant and exciting step towards the creation of a large international food group with strong market positions and efficient, low-cost production."

Brooke Bond, in addition to tea, is involved in coffee, meat, timber and commodities trading. It is expected to announce shortly pretax earnings of about \$95 million for the year ended June 30, a sharp increase from the \$63.6 million reported in fiscal 1983, when revenue was about \$1.2 billion.

Tate's interests extend to other sweeteners than sugar, and to malt-

ing, molasses trading, shipbuilding and construction. The company had pretax profit of about \$75 million on sales of more than \$2.35 billion in the fiscal year that ended last Oct. 1.

Whatever the commercial sense, the timing of Tate's bid startled analysts. A rise in tea prices this year and a recovery in its timber business have increased Brooke Bond's earnings prospects and raised its share price. Tate, however, suffered severe losses in sugar trading last year in Indonesia and has lost favor with investors.

"The bid should have been made nine months ago," said Julian Lakin of Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co., a London brokerage. "Before the trading crisis in Indonesia, Tate & Lyle were the darlings of the stock market, and Brooke Bond was jumping along somewhere at the bottom."

Tate wants Brooke Bond's food interests. If the takeover succeeds, it is likely to sell Mollison-Denny, a timber company that Brooke Bond bought in 1981 for \$81 million. The offering document said Tate would not commit itself to keeping "pe-

ripheral or low-yielding" businesses in either company.

Tate has been searching for acquisitions to reduce its dependence on sugar, which is regarded as having poor growth prospects. Worries about repaying loans at an unfavorable sterling-dollar exchange rate moved the search from the United States to Britain, according to Neil Shaw, Tate's managing director. "Making an offer for Brooke Bond and borrowing money for it, there was no currency risk involved," Mr. Shaw said.

The surge in Brooke Bond's tea earnings owes less to the company's efforts than to events halfway around the world. Last year, India cut off the 23 percent of Britain's tea supply that it provides in order to divert more tea to its domestic market. Only Kenya supplies more tea to Britain.

India's Christmas ban on the export of cut, tear and curl (CTC) tea, which is the most widely used tea in the British teabag, created fears of a shortage, and panic buying sent prices up 40 percent by February.

## German Banks Protest to Bonn Over Tax Raids

Reuters

FRANKFURT—West German banks have protested to the federal and state finance and justice ministries over a series of raids by tax investigators, saying they threaten the principle of bank secrecy.

In a letter dated July 24, the Central Credit Committee, which groups representatives of West Germany's major bank associations, said the raids "have not only aroused considerable doubt over the legal procedures used by investigating authorities, but could jeopardize the basis of trust between banks and their customers."

A copy of the letter was made available Monday by Rüdiger Philippowski, head of the tax department of the German Cooperative Bank Association, which currently heads the committee. He said in Bonn that raids could jeopardize bank secrecy. "We want to fire a warning shot," he added.

The complaint was triggered by a raid on a branch of Deutsche Bank in Düsseldorf on July 1, when eight tax investigators from the state of North Rhine-Westphalia briefly closed the bank to question employees and search bank records on customers.

## People Express's Aim: Explosive Expansion

By Daniel F. Cuff  
New York Times Service

NEWARK, New Jersey—People Express Airlines is growing like a gawky teen-ager, bursting its seams. Overflying its base in the old North Terminal of Newark International Airport, it is filling the skies with its planes.

That growth accelerated last week as the low-fare airline announced plans to extend its bus line in the sky with five round-trip flights a day to Chicago. That challenges the giant airlines United and American, which each have 24 round-trip flights a day between Chicago and the New York area.

There were immediate forecasts of ruinous fare wars for the airline industry. The People Express fares—\$79 from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday through Friday and \$59 at other hours—were about 70 percent below coach fares on the full-service airlines. And the risk to People Express, taking on the established major lines, was evident. Analysts recalled other carriers whose swift growth overtook them: Braniff, Laker, Air Florida.

These failures, however, have given no pause to Donald C. Burr, the chief executive officer and founder of People Express. His philosophy is growth, and he wants eventually to put People Express planes in the skies the way McDonald's puts restaurants on the roads. The airline expects delivery of 24 more planes by spring. That will give it 76 aircraft.

People Express's formula of low-cost operations, in which extra charges are levied for such amenities as checked baggage and meals, allows profits on fares as low as one-third those charged by other airlines. But until now its success has come on peripheral routes where much of the competition is from small airlines.

People Express intensified the game when it began international service to London last year. Now it has added domestic service from Newark to such major destinations as Los Angeles, Houston and Min-

neapolis-St. Paul, and on Aug. 22 it will begin the Chicago service.

"It does represent a change in strategy," said Alfred Norlin, an analyst at Kidder Peabody. "They had said they would try to avoid the head-to-head competition as much as they could. But considering the amount of airplanes they have bought, it's pretty clear they had to have that kind of expansion."

The move to Chicago was no surprise within the industry, said Robert J. Jodice of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. It was known that People Express had obtained landing-right slots at Chicago's O'Hare airport.

"What will happen has happened in many People Express markets," said an airline consultant who asked that his name not be used. "The total market is so stimulated by their low fares that... everybody benefits."

United announced that it would match People's fares, with some restrictions, on Newark-Chicago flights, and charge \$30 more than People on Newark flights with no restrictions. Recognizing the preference of many travelers for the other New York-area airports, United also offered fares as low as \$79 on Chicago flights to La Guardia, Kennedy International, White Plains and Islip, New York.

American Airlines then announced that it, too, would match People's fares, with some restrictions. In addition, it decided to undercut United on flights to La Guardia, Kennedy and Islip.

People Express's low fares tap a market of new passengers. "They have taken people off the roads and out of buses," Mr. Norlin said. "They generate traffic."

But People Express's profits so far this year have not matched its performance in the first half of 1983. Net income in the first six months was \$3.8 million, or 15 cents a share, compared with \$6.3 million, or 37 cents a share, in the earlier period.

## COMPANY NOTES

Booker McConnell PLC said Monday that it had rejected a proposal from Dee Corp. to acquire Booker's food retailing operations and to share in a 19.8-percent stake in Booker. Dee, formerly known as Linford Holdings, last spring announced a £232-million (\$303 million) takeover bid for London-based Booker, but the government referred the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for study.

Chevron Corp. said that Chevron Capital U.S.A. Inc., a newly formed finance subsidiary of Chevron U.S.A. Inc., plans to offer \$1 billion of three-year notes. The sale

is expected this week through underwriters managed by Salomon Brothers Inc. The notes are guaranteed by Chevron Corp. Proceeds will be used by the general corporate purposes, including refinancing a portion of the \$13.3-billion cost of Chevron's acquisition of Gulf Corp.

Digicon Inc. said it has entered into a letter of intent to sell a "substantial equity interest" to NL Industries Inc. Digicon said that it would sell 828,000 common shares to NL for \$4 each and 250,000 shares of 8-percent convertible preferred stock at \$36.75 each, giving

the transaction a value of \$12.5 million. K mart Corp. said it had record second-quarter earnings of \$144.4 million, or \$1.11 a share, on total sales of \$5.05 billion. Profit was up 23 percent from \$117.7 million, or 91 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales in the quarter rose 7.9 percent from \$4.68 billion.

Michelin & Cie. is negotiating a loan with French banks, government sources said. They declined to give any details of the talks other than that the government was not taking part for now. Michelin officials were not available to comment on the reports. Several banks said they were unaware of any such negotiations and added that they did not generally discuss loan talks. Molsom Co. said it earned \$22.6 million, or 79 cents a share, in the fiscal first quarter ended in June, up 3 percent from a year earlier. The beer and timber company said

it did not expect earnings in the current fiscal year to match last year's record.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. and Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc. have received \$160-million bridge financing facility from a group of banks led by J.B. Asia Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada for work on a coal project in China's Shaanxi Province, bankers said. They said the facility comprises a \$120 million standby letter of credit and a \$40 million bridging loan. Interest costs were not disclosed.

Schering AG predicted that 1984 group profit would exceed last year's 80 million Deutsche marks (\$27.6 million), even if sales growth slows in the rest of the year, because subsidiaries improved first-half results. Schering said parent company profit should remain near last year's level of 76 million DM, on which it paid a 10.5-DM per-share dividend.

## Louis Vuitton Boosts Sales By Opening Retail Outlets

(Continued from Page 7)  
has since given the company direct control over international sales and increased profit margins.

The strategy was based on the "leased department," a Vuitton boutique within a large department store that is fully furnished and staffed by the French company.

The program was first put into effect in Japan in 1978. The company soon developed a retail network that now includes 16 leased departments in major Japanese cities.

The switch from a wholesale to retail basis expanded Louis Vuitton's Japanese sales sixfold in a little over three years.

Analysts say the Japanese will account for roughly 50 percent of the company's estimated 1.04 billion to 1.08 billion francs of sales in 1984.

Analysts also say the company is trying to widen its North American presence, which currently accounts for about 20 percent of sales. Vuitton owns a manufacturing enterprise, called the French Company, in Covina, California.

At first, Louis Vuitton's expansion in the United States hit a snag. Because of existing wholesale arrangements, some of them dating back a hundred years, U.S. specialty stores were reluctant to try the leased-department idea.

Although Mr. Racamier says such reluctance is diminishing, the company skirted the problem by opening the first of its stand-alone retail stores in New York in 1981.

Louis Vuitton now has a combi-

nation of 14 leased departments and retail stores from New York to Honolulu and expects to open four more this year.

The company plans to open 15 to 20 additional stores during the next few years, to bring its world total to about 80. And it has introduced a new high-quality luggage line called Challenge, which will be sold without the familiar LV monogram.

Analysts are divided about the company's strategy. A financial study done by Nivard, Flomoy & Cie., the Paris brokerage house that introduced the company's stock on the Paris Bourse, estimates that Louis Vuitton's sales growth rate of 35 to 40 percent will probably fall to half that much in the next few years as store openings diminish.

Other analysts are skeptical about the high demand for Louis Vuitton products, especially in Japan. "It's incredible the Japanese are so nuts about the product," said Brigitte Pascand, a portfolio manager at Credit Commercial de France. She regards such demand as something of a fad and thus risky for the long term.

But most analysts agree that the only real competitive threat to Louis Vuitton's products comes from manufacturers of counterfeit goods. The company spends about 1 percent of its annual sales fighting these commercial pirates.

"Dior, Cartier, Gucci have some luggage products, but they aren't the same thing," said a Paris analyst who asked not to be identified. "It's like asking whether Rolls-Royce has any competition."

## U.K. Retail Sales Fell 1.2% in July

Reuters  
LONDON—British retail sales volume fell 1.2 percent in July, the government said in a provisional report Monday. It also reported that industrial production rose a provisional 0.3 percent in June.

The Trade and Industry Department said that there was no particular reason for the decline in the retail sales figure, which is seasonally adjusted. A spokesman said there was no indication that a 24-percent-point rise in mortgage rates, announced in mid-July, had kept away consumers who were anticipating the pending rise in mortgage payments.

The seasonally adjusted June increase in industrial output followed a revision in May's decline to 1.1 percent from the earlier 1.3 percent. The Central Statistical Office said, Manufacturing output rose 0.5 percent in June, after a revised decline of 0.4 percent in May.

## Lloyds Bank Ties Strike To Weakness of Pound

United Press International

LONDON—No substantial strengthening of the British pound is likely until the 22-week-old coal miners' strike is settled, Lloyds Bank International said Monday in its Financial Outlook publication. The pound traded Monday in London at around \$1.31.

The Outlook predicted a mild firming of the pound toward the end of the year and early in 1985 in response to an expected weakening of the dollar. It projected the currency to be trading at about \$1.40 by the end of 1984. The publication said weakening world oil prices also had hurt the pound.

## Strategies With Spreads

(Continued from Page 7)

any price below 74, the investor would pocket the \$4,219 premium he received for selling the now worthless 74 call, but he would be out the \$2,625 he paid for the 76 call. The result from the decline in bond prices: a maximum profit of \$1,594.

"In this case the bearish investor faced a maximum risk of \$406 in a risk-reward ratio of 4-to-1," Mr. Barbanell noted. "The investor's breakeven point in this example was 75 19/32."

Actually, the bond spreading combinations are as limitless as human invention. What they all offer in common, however, is a floor under risk at the expense of a ceiling on profit.

## GM to Reduce Salaried Staff

Reuters

DETROIT—General Motors Corp. plans reductions in its 120,000-member salaried work force, a company spokesman said Sunday. Speaking in response to newspaper reports, he declined to estimate the savings for the company.

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ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS  
Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
13 August 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following conventions apply: (a) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = quarterly; (i) = irregularly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT		(w) Class B - U.S.	\$101.21
ALMA-MAN Trust, S.A.	\$134.15	(w) Class C - Japan	\$78.37
BAI JINSHI BAER & CO. Ltd.			
(d) Samba	\$F \$50.00		
(d) Corn	\$F \$50.00		
(d) Stockbar	\$F \$49.00		
BAI WERNST & Cie AG, PB			
(d) CEF Fund	\$F \$15.00		
(d) Cressow Fund	\$F \$15.00		
BANQUE INDOSUEZ			
(w) Disa-Toms	\$F \$25.00		
(w) Euro-Toms	\$F \$25.00		
(w) Euf. Europe	\$F \$19.00		
(w) Indosuez Euro-Toms	\$F \$25.00		
(w) Indosuez Euro-Toms	\$F \$25.00		
(w) Indosuez Euro-Toms	\$F \$25.00		
BRITANNIAPOB 27, St. Helier, Jersey			
(w) Brit-Land Income	\$F \$84.11		
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# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Chg

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Chg
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## GM's Chairman Cites New Lines High Technology

United Press International

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. — General Motors Corp., which is developing a system through what it calls its Saturn project, Monday said its next effort would be called Jupiter.

GM's chairman, Roger Smith, said the company would focus its diversification on high technology.

GM is expected soon to announce the date and site for production of the car, which GM hopes to price competitively with Japanese cars.

Mr. Smith said he expected the Saturn well into production "long before 1990." Most analysts expect the car to be produced in about 1988.

"There will be a star in our line," said Mr. Smith. He said the Jupiter would be the year 2000 and would require manufacturing facilities beyond those opened for the Saturn project.

Earlier this summer GM bought the Electronic Data Systems data processing company, and it recently announced a joint venture with three firms specializing in factory automation systems using robots that can "see."

"These moves are leading us into a whole new era of diversification," said Mr. Smith. "And our diversification will come in the area of high technology, where we have some strengths and can make a contribution."

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# 1983: Another Year of Growth and Development.

The Daimler-Benz balance sheet for 1983 shows, as in previous years, satisfactory results.

Worldwide sales rose by more than DM 1 billion to more than DM 40 billion. We thus maintained the upward trend of past years.

With a growth rate of more than 12 per cent, passenger cars accounted for the lion's share of the sales increase. The S-class models set a new record, thus emphasizing our leadership in the field of sophisticated automobiles.

#### The 190: New Market Potential.

The 190 class has been a success right from the beginning. Production limitations restricted the number of 190's available during the start-up period as demand outstripped supply. This was also true in the case of our other two passenger car model lines.

One especially encouraging aspect of the 1983 passenger car year was the large number of new owners attracted to Mercedes by the dynamic 190

series. We view the enormous positive response created by this series – which includes the brand-new 190 E 2.3-16 – as an important base for future growth.

#### Full-Line Producer of Commercial Vehicles.

By way of contrast, the commercial vehicle sector had to contend with deteriorating market conditions. Even the strong upswing in the German domestic market failed to compensate for the decline in export sales, particularly to the Near and Middle East. Despite this, Daimler-Benz was the only manufacturer of commercial vehicles able to avoid layoffs and short-time work in 1983. With a product line featuring our new light trucks, which range from 6.5 to 11 tons GVW, we expect to continue our leadership.

Daimler-Benz is the world's largest manufacturer of trucks over 6 tons GVW, and our product line, backed by our research and development work, our production technology and our sales organization, is

expected to keep us in a competitive position in the international marketplace.

#### Continued Growth With New Ideas.

Our 1983 balance sheet is not only an account of positive development, but is also an expression of foresight and provision for the future.

During the past year we invested DM 3.5 billion in product development and manufacturing facilities. We spent another DM 1.5 billion on research and development with an eye toward further improvement of our position as a technologically sophisticated auto manufacturer.

Although our industry is facing major challenges, these will not impair the future prospects for the motor car. This is particularly true for Mercedes-Benz vehicles, which have almost 100 years of tradition behind them.

We view our 1983 balance sheet as an important milestone on our road to the future.

















## SPORTS

## U.S. Sets Record for Gold Medals; Lopes Is Marathon Winner



Marathon winner Lopes  
... There is no explanation.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — Greg Louganis, considered the greatest diver of all time, led a final record-breaking gold rush Sunday as the United States became the most successful team in Olympic history. Continuing their domination of the Games until the final hours, when the finish of the men's marathon was part of the closing ceremonies, the Americans surpassed the record of 80 gold medals achieved by the Soviet Union in 1980.

Louganis touched off the last day of the 23rd Summer Olympics by adding the platform championship to the springboard title he won earlier, and soon U.S. rider Joe Farris and synchronized swimmer Tracie Ruiz had also won their second golds.

The marathon, the 29th medal event of the Games, went to Carlos Lopes of Portugal, who covered the 26-mile-385-yard (42.193-kilometer) course in Olympic-record time.

Louganis's platform victory came with a total of 710.91 points, improving on the mark of 687.90 he set last year, and the triumph by equestrian Farris in individual jumping and Ruiz in solo synchronized swimming brought the U.S. gold-medal total to 83.

Bruce Kimball took the silver in diving and Conrad Homfeld the equestrian silver, giving the United States five more medals for the day and a total of 174.

West Germany finished with a total of 59 medals (17 of them gold), and Romania with 20 golds and 53 medals in all.

Louganis, who wiped away tears

at the awards ceremony, said he was aware how close he was to the record as he prepared for his final dive, but said, "I tried to block everything out. If I thought about it I would have been too nervous to dive. I had my doubts and all, but I did my homework and I felt I was prepared."

The winner of 26 national championships, Louganis is the first American since Pete Desjardins in 1928 to win both men's diving titles in the same Olympics. At Montreal in 1976, when he was 16, Louganis was the platform silver medalist.

Farris rode Touch of Class to victory in the individual jumping, following his gold in team jumping, and Homfeld was second on Abdullah.

The two leaders, who share a farm in Petersburg, Virginia, required a jumpoff to decide the gold.

When the favorites had faded and most of the experienced runners had dropped from the front of one of the greatest fields ever assembled, it was left to Lopes to register his surprising victory in the marathon, the Games' final event.

He completed course in 2 hours 9 minutes and 21 seconds, bettering the Olympic mark of 2:09:55 set by Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany at Montreal in 1976.

Lopes finished 215 meters ahead of John Treacy of Ireland, who won his country's first medal at the 1984 Games with a second-place 2:09:56, just a second behind the old Olympic record. Charles Spedding of Britain was third in 2:09:58.

Lopes had won the world cross-

country championship and had world-class success at 10,000 meters. But that did not explain how a 37-year-old loan officer from a Lisbon bank could run away from the best-known and most successful marathoners in the world to win his nation's first gold medal in track and field.

Especially since he had suffered minor injuries on his left leg and arm after being hit by a car less than a month ago.

"There is no explanation," Lopes said. "That's how it is."

While the capacity crowd at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum waited for a field that included the dominant names of the last several years, it first saw Lopes emerge from the tunnel at the southwest corner of the stadium.

He said he had attempted just three previous marathons in his career, and he had completed just one before Sunday.

His time in that one, however, 2:08:39, had ranked him sixth on the all-time list.

Lopes won his second world cross-country championship last March, and he was the silver medalist in the 10,000-meter run at Montreal in 1976.

His personal record at that distance of 27:17.48, set this year, is the second-fastest time ever in that event.

His speed was respected, but Lopes was not thought to be in a group with Rob de Castella, an Australian who was the favorite here, and Toshiko Seko of Japan. The factors working against him—too much age and too little marath-

oning experience—seemed to place him well back in the pack.

Treacy, a 27-year-old graduate of Providence College who returned from Dublin to Providence to complete his training, was competing in his first marathon. He had run in the 10,000 meters and finished 10th, and that effort seemed certain to hurt him Sunday afternoon.

But Treacy entered the stadium just ahead of Spedding, pulled away on the backstretch and took second place by 10 meters.

De Castella was fifth in 2:11:09, behind Takeshi Soh of Japan (2:10:53). The sixth- and seventh-place finishers, Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania (2:11:10) and Joseph Nzau of Kenya (2:11:28), had set the early pace.

Seko, who had remained just behind de Castella through the middle parts of the race, finished 14th in 2:14:13. The best American finishers were Peter Fitzinger, 11th in 2:13:53, and Alberto Salazar, 15th in 2:14:19.

Seventy-eight runners finished from the field of 107 that departed from Santa Monica College late in the afternoon. In the final miles, de Castella dropped back and, surprisingly, Seko did the same. Lopes seemed to become stronger.

For one day, experience did not seem to matter.

The early front-runners did not seem prepared to meet his challenge in the final miles. The result was an indication that even the most respected runners have their limits. "I think if I had run maybe two or three before this," Treacy

said. "I wouldn't be feeling as good today."

He had prepared for the heat and sounded surprised that his experience had not been more difficult. "I was waiting for the race to be harder, to be quite honest," he said. "I knew the key was to feel comfortable up to the half-way point, and I was."

Others were not so fortunate. Geoff Smith of Britain, whose time of 2:09:08 at New York last year was the fastest debut marathon of all time, developed a stitch at six miles and dropped out after 14. Salazar, the world-record holder who had overcome an iron deficiency, could never manage a serious challenge to the early leaders. He maintained a comfortable pace at the start, but did not have enough strength left later.

"I thought a 2:10 would win the race," said Salazar, who dropped off the pace early. "I felt that to go any faster than that pace was suicidal. If I was able to, I'd pick up a little at the end." But when it was time to pick up the pace, Salazar simply could not. "I've never really run a good race in the heat," he said. "Maybe even with the heat training I can't run a good race in the heat."

(UPI/NYT)



Greg Louganis (doing a back 3 1/2 somersault in Sunday's final): "I had my doubts and all, but I did my homework."

## Olympic Games End With Ceremony, Fireworks and Colorful Informality

By Frank Litsky  
New York Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — There was singing and dancing. There were fireworks and a laser show and a 23,000-square-foot stage. There was a simulated flying saucer, suspended from a helicopter, with flashing lights that hovered overhead for a few minutes and then flew off.

There were athletes walking in arm in arm, unscathed, happy and without regard to nation. Once inside, they started running round the track carrying flags and for a while ignoring announcements that they return to their places. There were athletes walking out the same way, obviously reluctantly.

Three hours after it began, it was over. The Olympic flame had burned so brightly 16 days in a cauldron atop the Los Angeles Coliseum, and now the flame had been extinguished. The Games of the 23rd Olympiad were over.

Sunday night's colorful closing ceremony, like the spectacular opening ceremony, had a little of everything and a lot of show business. It even had something no previous closer had had—a live sports event.

The plan was for the first finishers in the men's marathon to enter the coliseum about 25 minutes after the start of the ceremony, and that was what happened.

The ceremony started the way the opening had—with the sound of ringing church bells. Then seven marathon medalists from previous Olympics were honored.

The timing was excellent because

minutes later, Carlos Lopes of Portugal entered the stadium, ran a lap and a fraction round the track and crossed the finish line as Olympic champion. After the last of the 78 finishers had crossed the line, the marathon medals were presented by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

That was followed by the medal ceremony for equestrian individual show jumping, which ended earlier in the day.

After that, the 750-member All-American Olympic Marching Band marched in, and then came sign-bearers carrying the names of each participating nation, followed by a flagbearer from that nation. Following them were the athletes.

In the opening ceremony, the athletes from the 140 nations had marched in national groups. Sunday night, each nation supposedly was limited to six athletes, many including the United States, had far more.

They walked in as informally as conventioners. Some wore blazers. Some wore team sweatshirts. Some wore native robes. Some seemed to wear whatever had been on top of their clothing piles.

Next came the flag-raising and national anthems of three nations—Greece as the home of the ancient Olympics, the United States as the host of the 1984 Games and South Korea as host of the 1988 Olympics.

Mayor Tom Bradley then passed the Antwerp flag, the original Olympic flag, to Mayor Bo Hyun

Yum of Seoul, where the next Olympics will be.

Children from the United States and South Korea exchanged gifts. Ballet dancers from the Dance Theater of Harlem and the Seoul City Dance Theater danced separately and then together.

Samaranch presented Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, with the Olympic order in gold, and then officially closed the Games. "Thank you, America," he said.

The Olympic flag was lowered. Actor Richard Basehart read from the Greek poet Pindar's "Ode to Olympians." As he said the words, "The Games are over; now let the proud memories begin," the gas to the Olympic flame was cut off and the flame went out.

That ended the formalities. Then came the celebration, with a music, dance and light show that was strictly Hollywood.

The \$500,000 stage was built in four weeks by more than 200 people. It arrived here in 40 trucks and was installed in 12 hours by 300 workers. One ring of the lower level served as a pit for the 60-member Olympic Symphony Orchestra. The two other rings were filled with ultraviolet light 6 inches deep.

Lionel Richie sang new lyrics he wrote to his hit song "All Night Long," and 200 breakdancers from Los Angeles danced and spun and spun some more.

Then came more fireworks and the playing and singing of "Auld Land Syne" and the beginning of many trips home.

## Braves Win Brawl With Padres, 5-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ATLANTA — Atlanta starter Pascual Perez was the central figure in brushback incidents that resulted in the ejection of four pitchers, both managers, five other players and two replacement managers as the Braves defeated the San Diego Padres, 5-3, here Sunday.

The brawl also involved fans, several of whom were led off in

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**  
handcuffs by police. The game ended with policemen on top of both dugouts and the benches cleared by order of the umpires.

San Diego starter Ed Whitson and relievers Greg Booker and Craig Lefferts were ejected after throwing tight pitches to Perez—who had hit Alan Wiggins on the first pitch of the game. The pitches by Booker and Lefferts touched off a brawl, as did a ninth-inning pitch by Donnie Moore's that hit Craig Nettles.

In the Atlanta eighth, Lefferts hit Perez, who left for a pinch-runner.

Padre Manager Dick Williams was ejected after Whitson's brushback pitch. Replacement managers Ozzie Virgil and Jack Krol were ejected after the pitches by Booker and Lefferts, respectively.

Atlanta Manager Joe Torre and Moore were thrown out of the game after the ninth-inning incident.

Bobby Brown and Champ Summers of the Padres and Rick Mahler, Steve Bedrosian and Gerald Perry of the Braves were ejected in the brawls.

Perez (11-4) was at bat in the second when a pitch by Whitson (12-6) sailed behind his head. After a threatening motion to Whitson by Perez, both squads spilled onto the field, but no blows were landed. The pitch brought a warning from home plate umpire Steve Ripley.

Perez was at bat again in the fourth when a high-inning Whitson pitched knocked him down. Ripley ejected Whitson and Williams (for arguing). Booker took over on the mound and Virgil in the Padre dugout. In the sixth, with Perez again at bat, Booker threw a high-inning fastball that brought his own and Virgil's ejections.

A full-scale brawl erupted in the eighth when Perez was hit by Lefferts. The game was delayed for 10 minutes before order was restored. Lefferts and Krol were thumbed,

bullpen coach Harry Dunlop taking over as manager.

Another bench-clearing brawl was touched off when reliever Moore hit Nettles to start the ninth. Gene Garber went the rest of the way for the Braves and Rich Gossage finished up for San Diego, which leads Atlanta by 9 1/2 games in the National League West.

The Braves took a 2-0 lead in the first when Glenn Hubbard walked and Claudell Washington hit his 16th home run of the year. They scored again in the second when Rafael Ramirez walked, went to second on a wild pitch and scored on a single by Jerry Royster. Perez, who drew a walk on Booker's first pitch following Whitson's ejection, went to second on a wild pitch by Booker and scored on a single by Royster in the fifth.

After a rocky but scoreless first inning, Perez retired 12 straight batters and had a shutout until the 14th inning of the season. Sacrifice flies by Kevin McReynolds and Carmelo Martinez in the ninth brought in San Diego's final runs.

**Cubs 7, Expos 3**  
In Montreal, Ron Cey's two-run sixth-inning home run broke a 3-3 tie and Rick Sutcliffe (10-1) won his eighth straight game as Chicago downed the Expos, 7-3. Mike Stenhouse and Dan Driessen homered for Montreal.

**Astros 6, Reds 1**  
In Cincinnati, Nolan Ryan struck out 11 in 6 1/2 innings and Terry Lutz and Jose Cruz hit home runs to lead Houston to a 6-1 decision over the Reds. It was third time that Ryan (10-7) has fanned at least 10 batters this season and the 154th time in his career. Andy McGaffigan (3-5) was the loser.

**Dodgers 5, Giants 4**  
In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado, who entered the game as a defensive replacement, hit a two-out homer in the 10th to lead Los Angeles past the Giants, 5-4. Winner Alejandro Pena (12-6) won the distance. Mike Scioscia and Pedro Guerrero also hit home runs for the Dodgers.

**Mets 6, Pirates 3**  
In New York, George Foster hit a two-run home and Ron Darling (11-7) won for the first time since July 6 as the Mets beat Pittsburgh, 6-3. Wes Gardner earned his first major-league save.

**Angels 10, A's 9**  
In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Gary Pettis drove in two runs with an eighth-inning triple that tied the game. The tie came home on Rob Wilkoff's single as California beat Oakland's 10-9, in a contest that saw seven home runs. Juan Beniquez had two homers and Reggie Jackson hit No. 497 lifetime. Dwayne Murphy hit two two-run shots, Tony Phillips hit a three-run home run and Mike Davis one with nobody aboard for the A's. The victory ended a four-game Angel losing streak.

**Indians 6, Yankees 0**  
In Cleveland, Joe Carter drove in six runs with a grand slam and a two-run homer to back the five-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven (12-5) as the Indians routed New York, 6-0, to end a three-game losing streak.

**Brewers 6, White Sox 1**  
In Chicago, Bob McClure pitched a three-hitter through eight innings and Bill Schroeder, Jim Gantner and Ben Oglive each drove in two runs to lead Milwaukee to a 6-1 victory over the White Sox. McClure (3-5) struck out three and walked one.

**Tigers 8, Royals 4**  
In Kansas City, Missouri, Ruppert Jones' two-run home run highlighted a four-run first and Detroit went on to an 8-4 decision and a three-game win of the Royals. Winner Milt Wilcox (12-7) went 6 1/2 innings.

**Orioles 5, Blue Jays 4**  
In Toronto, Eddie Murray's bases-loaded triple and home run highlighted a five-run eighth that rallied Baltimore past the Blue Jays, 5-4. Winner Scott McGregor (13-11) went 7 1/2 innings, with Tippy Martinez registering his 16th save.

**Twins 3, Mariners 0**  
In Seattle, Frank Viola (13-10) pitched a six-hitter, striking out four and walking one, in leading Minnesota to a 3-0 verdict over the Mariners. The winners' Andre David had four hits.

**Red Sox 3, Rangers 2**  
In Arlington, Texas, Dwight Evans' sacrifice fly scored Jackie Guzman in the 11th as Boston edged Texas, 3-2. Reliever Ernie Banks, Burleigh Grimes who turns 91 on Saturday, Al Kaline, Robin Roberts, Lefty Gomez and three former Dodger greats,

## Baseball Hall Inducts 5

By Steven Crist  
New York Times Service  
COOPERSTOWN, New York — The street signs said Cooperstown, but the feeling was more like Dodgerstown here Sunday as Pete Wee and Don Drysdale drew the loudest cheers of five former players who were formally inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

A crowd of several thousand baseball also cheered repeatedly as Luis Aparicio and Harmon Killebrew officially joined the sport's shrine, but the fans wearing faded blue Brooklyn Dodgers jerseys rattled their noisemakers and honked their airhorns when Reese and Drysdale came up to the podium.

Drysdale said his biggest thrill in baseball "had to be that first day at Dodgerstown in Vero Beach, my first day outside the state of California, seeing all those guys who had just been named in the paper, like Hodges, Reese and Campanella."

The Dodger fans here were clearly of the Flatbush and not the Chavez Ravine variety, for there were boos when Drysdale mentioned Walter "Malley," remembered by East Coast loyalists for moving the Dodgers to California.

To witness the inductions of Reese, Drysdale, Aparicio, Killebrew and of Rick Ferrell, selected by the veterans' committee, baseball pilgrims had been crowding Cooperstown's streets since mid-morning, examining artifacts in the baseball museum and talking baseball along the tree-lined streets. They were experts.

When returning Hall of Famers were introduced at the beginning of the induction ceremonies, fans yelled out their names after only a few words of introduction. Like quiz-show contestants guessing the correct answer on the basis of as little information as possible. They were always right.

Twenty-eight previously-inducted Hall of Famers were on hand, including Ernie Banks, Burleigh Grimes who turns 91 on Saturday, Al Kaline, Robin Roberts, Lefty Gomez and three former Dodger greats,

Duke Snider, Roy Campanella and Sandy Koufax.

"Pete Wee was the man," Campanella had said before the ceremonies. "He made the club tick. He may have only been voted in now, but he was always in my Hall of Fame book."

Reese, the Dodger shortstop for 15 seasons in the 1940's and 50's and team captain for most of those years, was honored on the bronze plaque that will hang in the Hall for his "intangible qualities" of leadership. Reese, batted .269 in 2,166 major-league games.

Pitcher Drysdale, who won 209 games and had 2,486 strikeouts for the Dodgers from 1956 to 1969, called being inducted the hall "very intimidating" but "also a day of thanksgiving."

Aparicio, cheered loudly by a small throng of supporters holding signs in Spanish, recalled that his first dream of playing U.S. baseball came when he was a batboy on his father's team in the Venezuelan leagues in the 1940's and met Campanella, who played there before baseball's racial barriers were broken later in the decade. Shortstop Aparicio set numerous fielding and stolen-base records for three American League teams from 1956 to 1973.

Killebrew's speech was the longest and most emotional. The man who played with the nickname Killer and hit 573 home runs for the Washington Senators and Minnesota Twins, most ever in the American League by a right-hander, choked up several times recalling the encouragement of his late father and his 89-year-old mother.

Ferrell, who played with the St. Louis Browns, Boston Red Sox and Senators from 1929 through 1947, caught an American League record 1,806 games and was honored by the veterans' committee as a "durable, defensive standout."

The outgoing baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, presiding over the induction ceremonies for the 16th and final time, was given a gold lifetime pass to the Hall of Fame.

"I don't think I'll need it," he said, "because I could probably talk my way in."

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Sunday's Major-League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE					(7) on
Baltimore	000 008-5	9	8	0	13-11.
Toronto	000 000-0	0	0	0	0-0.
McGregor, Stewart (8), T. Martinez (8) and Rufford; Siles, Jackson (8), Keir (8), Lamp					(9).
STANDINGS					10-4.
AMERICAN LEAGUE					Midwest
W	L	Pct.	GB		Robert
Detroit	47	41	.533		3-5.
Toronto	46	48	.487		1-7.
Baltimore	41	55	.426	1 1/2	Detrol
Seattle	41	55	.426	1 1/2	15
New York	41	55	.426	1 1/2	15
Minnesota	41	57	.412	2 1/2	Holman
Cleveland	48	48	.500		17-10.
WEST					Irwin
Los Angeles	40	55	.420	1 1/2	15
California	39	57	.408	1 1/2	15
Chicago	37	59	.385	3 1/2	Seaford
San Diego	36	60	.375	4 1/2	15
Oakland	36	63	.366	5 1/2	15
Seattle	35	66	.347	7 1/2	15
Texas	30	67	.313	11 1/2	15
NATIONAL LEAGUE					W.
W	L	Pct.	GB		W.
Chicago	40	47	.458		Det (4)
New York	44	50	.468		W-Seaford
Philadelphia	42	53	.442	1 1/2	15
St. Louis	37	59	.385	3 1/2	Colt
Atlanta	36	60	.375	4 1/2	15
Pittsburgh	31	67	.313	11 1/2	15
San Diego	40	47	.458		15
Los Angeles	40	47	.458		15
Houston	39	50	.438	1 1/2	15
Cincinnati	38	54	.409	2 1/2	15
San Francisco	45	49	.479	2 1/2	15

## Transition

Scores				
B. Martinez, Walt (P), W.—McGregor, Jack (C), F. R.—Baltimore, 9-0.				
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## Taylor Makes Brief Visit To Burton's Grave Site

Elizabeth Taylor paid a visit Monday to the grave of Richard Burton, the Welsh-born actor who married her twice and once said he would always love her. Taylor spent about 10 minutes in front of the grave in Celyny, Switzerland, where Burton was buried Thursday. He died Aug. 5 of a brain hemorrhage. The actress appeared at the village cemetery at dawn. At her side, was a young woman who pleaded with reporters for "decency, decency, let her be alone in peace." Four men accompanying Taylor used large umbrellas to shield Taylor from a few photographers. When the party walked back to a chauffeured Mercedes — that had brought her, the escorts scooped up dirt and rock and threw it at the press, witnesses said. At the request of Burton's family, Taylor stayed away from the funeral service in Ponthrhayden, south Wales, where he was born. Burton's widow, Sally Hay, said Monday that she will remember him as someone who loved the wilderness. "Although my life with Richard was brief it was of unusual quality," she said in a statement issued to the British domestic news agency, Press Association. She married Burton 13 months before his death. ... Edward Fox, who gained fame in "The Day of the Jackal," will take over the role written for Burton in "Wild Geese II," the distributors have announced. Fox, who has also been in "A Bridge Too Far" and "Gandhi," will join the director, Peter Hunt, and the cast on location in Berlin.

The hopes of former Miss America Vanessa Williams to sing in Joseph Papp's coming production of "La Bohème" in New York have hit a sour note. "She apparently has some commitments that just don't jibe with our project," Merle Duesley, a spokesman, said. Williams, who relinquished her crown last month after Penthouse magazine published a sexually explicit photo of her, had auditioned for the part of Mimì. Papp said after the audition that "she has a very nice voice." Williams is to appear in an episode of NBC's "Partners in Crime" and has been offered a guest role on ABC's "The Fall Guy."

## MOSCOW POSTCARD

## Pizza, 'Thriller'-Style

By Nancy Traver

MOSCOW — Waiters in high-heeled Italian boots serve bottles of imported red wine in the dimly lit restaurant. Well-dressed young customers at tables covered with red-and-white checked cloths listen to Michael Jackson's "Thriller" and enjoy Moscow's latest gastronomic craze — pizza, Soviet-style.

At least 15 pizza parlors have opened in the capital and others are springing up in its suburbs, drawing thousands of customers daily for lunch and dinner.

Although the pizza varies in quality and occasionally is topped with Russian herring and smoked salmon in place of anchovies and other typical Italian ingredients, pizza parlors are especially popular among young Muscovites, offering an alternative to the standard fare and atmosphere of most Moscow restaurants.

Customers are willing to wait an hour for a table, perhaps drink Italian wine and enjoy the recorded music of Culture Club and Pink Floyd instead of the loud bands that blare Russian pop at other restaurants.

"It's difficult for young people in Moscow because there aren't a lot of bars and discos. The pizza parlors are somewhere we can go to make new friends," said one young woman in a pizza parlor.

For the average Muscovite, dining out is an occasion that requires patience and a large chunk of one month's salary. To ensure good service and a selection of the best the kitchen has to offer, it helps to know the maître d'.

But when the first pizza parlor in Moscow opened in February 1980 on Gorki Street, the city's busiest shopping thoroughfare, restaurateurs had a new option.

Since then, the Rome-based company Italtrade has signed a \$40,000 contract with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade to supply, for 10 parlors, pizza ovens, machines to make pizza, pans, kneaders and a course in pizza-making by an Italian chef.

Several Yugoslavian and Finnish companies have opened others.

Despite their popularity, Moscow's pizza parlors suffer the same kind of shortages other restaurants do and have trouble finding the necessary pizza ingredients, ac-

cording to Maria Torrieri, spokeswoman for Italtrade.

The shortages have produced some odd combinations, prompting one Italian resident of Moscow to comment, "There really isn't much Italian left in these pizzas."

Because mozzarella cheese is not available, Soviet pizzas are made with sulgumi cheese, a semi-soft white cheese from the southern republic of Georgia.

Wine imported from Naples and Budapest is often in short supply and customers sometimes have to choose between cognac or mango juice with their pizza.

Shortages of tomato sauce and oregano sometimes force the pizza parlors to remove pizza from their menus. Instead, they offer "calzones" — large doughy popovers stuffed with cheese and bits of chicken.

Despite the shortages and long lines, the pizza parlors are popular because of their intimate, cozy atmosphere and moderately priced menus on which four persons can dine for about 13 rubles, the equivalent of \$15.

The better class restaurants offer meals at about 30 rubles (\$36), one-sixth of the average monthly wage of 180 rubles. Such restaurants attract large crowds and most establishments keep signs posted on their locked and guarded front doors that say "Meat Nyer!" — no seats.

Would-be diners in these establishments have been known to scuffle with door attendants, who usually open the doors only when a prospective customer can prove he has made reservations or is a foreigner.

Dinner usually means five hours of eating, dancing and drinking until the government-ordered closing time of 11 P.M.

"It's a tradition in our culture that goes back hundreds of years," said a young Muscovite. "We go to restaurants not just to eat and talk, but to drink, listen to loud music, dance and forget our problems."

The pizza parlors attract a more casual clientele and the atmosphere is more relaxed. Although the doors of pizza parlors generally are not locked, "No Space" signs are posted when they are crowded.

People then wait in line to get in.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## Zubin Mehta Talks About His Links to India, Israel

By Harold C. Schonberg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some years ago Zubin Mehta was quoted as saying that he would never conduct any orchestras in India or Russia, countries hostile to Israel. Now he is taking the New York Philharmonic on a tour of the Far East, partly sponsored by Citibank, that will begin Wednesday in Tokyo and culminate with five concerts in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, ending Sept. 19.

Inconsistency? Change of heart? Mehta has been known to say things in the heat of the moment and then retract them. When he was music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic he had some nasty words to say about the musicians of the New York Philharmonic in effect chastising them with being a bunch of prima donnas, nowhere near as good a group as his. He would not marry the Philharmonic if it was the last orchestra on earth. Some years later he stood before them, an invited guest. He apologized handsomely — handsomely enough to become its leader not long after that.

The Philharmonic on Friday canceled two performances in Malaysia because of the government's request that Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo," a Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra, be dropped from the program. The orchestra agreed Wednesday not to play "Schelomo," but changed its mind after outrage was voiced by U.S. Jewish organizations and government officials. "Schelomo" will be played at the other stops, including the cities in India.

Recently Mehta, spoke about India, Israel, music and politics. He was excited about the trip. Born in Bombay 48 years ago, Mehta left when he was 18 to study in Vienna. It was not until 1967 that he returned, as conductor of the touring Los Angeles Philharmonic. Since then he has visited India several times with his family.

He popped off about India in 1978, over disagreements between him and the Indian government about a tour with the Israel Phil-

harmonic, of which he is lifetime conductor. At that time he angrily said that he would never conduct in India until it recognized Israel. Now he has calmed down a bit.

"I can't hold the New York Philharmonic responsible for my statements," he said. "And when it came down to it, I could not conceive of an Asiatic tour without going to my own country."

Mehta's roots in Indian life and culture run deep. He described the forthcoming visit as "more nationalistic than religious, though I am religious. My temples are only in India. When I am in India I go to the religious ceremonies. I am a Parsi, and we are brought up to practice the symbols. Our religion goes back to Zoroaster 4,000 years ago. He taught the difference between right and wrong, and it became the religion of the Persian empire."

"I love India," he said, "and it is important for my spirit to go back. I feel I belong so much. When I land in Bombay it's like I never left. I never even changed my passport, though I could have become a Swiss citizen some years ago. Today there are about only 90,000 Parsis in the world. We are dwindling."

Aside from his spiritual involvement, there is another reason that Mehta is eager to conduct in India. He wants to bring Western music there. India, unlike Japan or even the reurgent China, is not a country that has not shown much interest in Western classical music. It has few orchestras and has not produced instrumentalists or singers who figure in the international scene.

But of one thing Mehta is positive, and that is the response of the Indian public to the music he is going to bring. He believes that Indians will respond to Beethoven, Wagner, Bach and the other composers he will be conducting.

For many years Mehta has been much more allied professionally to Israel than to his native country. The lifetime conductor of the Israel Philharmonic, he spends several months each year there and is constantly taking the

orchestra on tour. He finds in Israel a people whose beliefs are close to those he learned as a Parsi.

"I first visited Israel in 1961, and I fell so much at home," he said. "It even looked like home. The people reminded me of my own people. They are like Parsis. They, like us, have kept a racial identity. Israel is my country, almost. I am so much a native there that I can be very critical. When I disagree with Israeli politics I argue with the Israelis."

He has picked up some Hebrew in his years with the Israel Philharmonic, but mostly he talks Yiddish there, with complete fluency.

Last year it was announced that Mehta's contract with the New York Philharmonic had been extended to 1990. He has now been with the orchestra for seven years and has not been receiving a uniformly favorable press. It should be added that few Philharmonic conductors in recent decades have received a favorable New York press. Mehta's predecessor, Pierre Boulez, had a hard time of it. Before Boulez, Leonard Bernstein was the favorite whipping boy of the New York critics, who felt that the Bernstein ego was getting in the way of his music. And so back to Dimitri Mitropoulos and in the 1930s, John Barbirolli.

Nobody, in or out of the New York Philharmonic, disputes Mehta's professionalism. But in many critical circles there is a feeling that he is more concerned with color and effect than with substance; that he can be inconsistent; that his strength is mainly in the big Romantic showpieces rather than in Beethoven and his predecessors.

Nor have the Philharmonic players wholeheartedly accepted him. They like him well enough as a person. They admire his clear beat and general technique. He does have his supporters. But there are also those who feel that he is not particularly inspiring musically. Of course, it can also be said that the Philharmonic, like any major orchestra, contains 30 or 40 players who think they can



Conductor Mehta: "Too busy to be a glamour boy."

do as well or better on the podium than any of the maestros who address them.

On the other hand, musical administrators in New York look on Mehta with a great deal of respect.

"I know that some think him a rather superficial musician," says one respected figure who prefers to remain anonymous. "But the man is a real pro. And he is genuinely interested in the orchestra. Other conductors give the impression that they are interested only in their own careers. Mehta is committed. He has the ears of his players; he personally attends all auditions when there is a vacancy in the orchestra; he works well with management. He is a good man for the orchestra."

Mehta shrugs his shoulders at criticism. He insists that honest criticism never bothers him. What he does not like is snobishness in criticism. He thinks that too many critics are too eager to parade their knowledge, and he has little respect for that type.

He knows, with mingled irritation and amusement, that many regard him as a glamour-boy conductor, and he cannot figure out why. He considers himself a serious musician who has mastered his scores. He has very few platform mannerisms — certainly

nothing along the podium acrobatics of a Leonard Bernstein. He always comes out soberly, does his stunts, takes his bows and retires.

"I spent 16 years in Los Angeles building up what I thought was a pretty good orchestra," he said. "I was too busy to be a glamour boy. But there were those reports about me, and those stories about the orchestra calling me 'Zubi, baby.' Nobody ever called me 'Zubi, baby,' ever. The writer who first used the expression later admitted to me that he had made it up. I don't have the time to be a glamour boy. I give five months a year to the Philharmonic, three months to Israel, do at least one new opera production a year and take a month off. In 1987 I will have a sabbatical for the calendar year and will conduct the Philharmonic only on an American tour. Perhaps I can do more opera that year. I love to conduct opera."

Of his tenure at the New York Philharmonic, he said, "I would say that after seven years there is much more honesty between us. There is a more relaxed relationship. Everything is in the open. I believe that today I am at a stage where I can convince my orchestra of my musical ideas."

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